The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

ONE POINT SETTLED

An Eastern Man to be Appointed Judge.

TAR-HEELS CALL ON THE PRESIDENT

MARSHALSHIP OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT UNDECIDED.

Hard To Choose Between Applicants—Mr. Fries Expects a Revival of Business—Settle Applies for the Judgeship.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—An eastern man will be appointed to the vacancy in the eastern judicial district. The President settled that much vexed question today. After hearing Representative Skinner the President, facing Senator Pritchard, said: "Recommend the right sort of a man in the eastern district and I will appoint him." Speaking of the matter afterwards Mr. Skinner said: "The idea suggested in the appointment of a western lawyer that the eastern bar is lacking in judicial timber, is both preposterous and a reflection on some of the most respectable lawyers in the State. Where, for instance, can be found a more cultured and distinguished lawyer than Col. Edwards of Oxford? And there are others in every way the equal of the late Judge Seymour. The President has settled it," observed Mr. Skinner, "and 'the right sort' of an eastern man will get the appointment."

Mr. Skinner met the President this morning for the first time. He was cordialy received and left the White House with a vivid impression that the right man is President. Accompanying Senator Pritchard were Representative Pearson, Mr. H. A. Gudger and The Tribune correspondent. From the White House the party went to the state department, where Mr. Gudger and his application for the Brazilian mission were presented to Secretary Sherman. Thence to the department of justice, where Mr. Moody's application for assistant attorney-general was duly filed. Before making the appointment the attorney general expressed a wish to meet the Haywood county rough diamond, and Mr. Moody will call on Monday. Nothing but modesty stands in the way of his appointment.

The marshalship of the western district in still undecided. The appointment of Sheriff Grant of Henderson may be the solution of the trouble that causes Representative Pearson to lie awake of nights. "The applicants," said Mr. Pearson today, "are all good men and they all deserve recognition, but it is possible to appoint only one, and it is mighty hard to discriminate. The difficulty seems to be in equalizing the patronage between the Eighth and Ninth congressional districts. The Ninth claims the collectorship and the marshalship, concedes the Eighth the district attorneyship and assistant district attorneyship and an appointment for Col. Boyd equivalent to a cabinet position. On this line some agreement will be reachel within a short time. There seems to be little or no friction between the applicants for the marshalship, but the biggest sort of a muss over the collectorship is expected.

Spencer Blackburn, who, it is said, has "a dead cinch" on the assistant district attorneyship of the western district, arrived this morning.

Mr. H. E. Fries of Salem left this morning for home, after spending a week or two in New York. He is satisfied that it is only a question of a very short time when business activity will reassert itself. Evidences of reaction and of permanent business revival are unmistakable, add speedy action on the tariff bill, he says, will inevitably result in general prosperity. That, he thinks, will be the end of the silver agitation, which he apprehends will give way to the more dangerous agitation of trusts and corporations. Mr. Fries is a successful and alert business man and his opinion is entitled to thoughtful consideration.

Sheriff Call of Wilkes is here and, with Representative Linney actively supporting him, he is a strong candidate for the western marshalship.

Ex-Representative Settle, who has been confined to his hotel for several days by serious indisposition, filed an application today for the judgeship of the eastern district. J. B. H.

Tariff Bill Not Complete.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Governor Dingley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, states that the tariff bill will not be completed until Monday morning, and that it will not be given to the press in an authentic and complete form until it is ready to be presented to the House, which will probably be Monday afternoon.

Selected on First Ballot.

Frankfort, Ky., March 13.—W. Godfrey Hunter was selected by the Republican caucus for United States senator on the first ballot.

The vote was: Hunter 38, Boyle 5, Lewis 5, Holt 15 and Yerkes 2. Mark Hanna's influence was used to bring about the early result.

Walling Respited.

Frankfort, Ky., March 13.—Governor Bradley has respited Alonzo Walling until March 24.

FORSYTH COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

PRIDE OF FORSYTH COUNTY

DESCRIPTION OF A COURT HOUSE ERECTED AT A COST OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

History of the Organization of Forsyth County and the Founding of Winston—One of the Smallest Counties in the State, Also One of the Richest.

In January, 1849, the Legislature of North Carolina divided the county of Stokes into two parts—Stokes and Forsyth—and appointed five commissioners to the latter county. The commissioners made application to the Aufseher Collegium of Salem congregation for a tract of land adjoining Salem, as the latter town lay almost in the centre of the new county. The matter was referred to the Gemeinrath or Congregation Council.

There was some opposition to the sale of land to the commissioners, and some feared a new town would spring up, new settlers would come in, their views would conflict with those of the Brethren. Moravian rules and ways would be perhaps destroyed, and wished to keep the court-house as far away as possible; while the progressive element acgued that new settlers would give life to the community, and that the disturbing features would adjust themselves.

The Congregation Council, held in February following, agreed to sell 51 acres to the commissioners. The conditions were that the court-house should be in the centre of the tract purchased, and the new streets should be continuations of those in Salem, and the price was fixed at $5 per acre.

The commissioners were requested to build the court-house on a knoll, where the present handsome building now stands.

On May 12, 1849, Chas. F. Kluge, proprietor and administrator, gave a deed for 51 acres to the commissioners.

Soon after the county was divided, an "act supplement to an act" was passed by the Legislature, providing for a court called "Pleas and Quarter Sessions."

The Governor appointed 55 justices of the peace. This body met and elected five of the members to form a special court to serve for a year. Francis Fries was chosen chairman, and the names of the other four were Philip Barrow, Andrew Gamble, Jno. Reich and Jesse A. Waugh. This court then elected the following officers of the county: Wm. Flynt, sheriff; A. J. Stafford, clerk of court; Thos. J. Wilson, county attorney; George Linville, county trustee; J. H. White, coroner; F. C. Meimung, register of deeds, and Abram Steiner, standard keeper. And the following as Finance Committee: Francis Fries, Israel G. Lash and C. L. Banner.

This court then proceeded to sell the land in lots, which had greatly enhanced in value, until finally, they had $9,000, which they immediately appropriated to build the court-house and jail, and also appointed special commissioners to clear off plot and site for court-house.

The following were appointed: Thos. J. Wilson, C. L. Banner and D. H. Starbuck.

Thus the first court-house and all public buildings did not cost the county a cent, for by selling the land at greatly increased prices they had funds enough for same.

The court-house was completed in December, 1850, and on the 16th of that month, the first court was held in the new building. The proceedings were opened with singing a hymn and prayer by Rev. Peter Doub. This court-house was used continuously until Feb. 1896, when it was torn down and made way for the handsome structure which stands at the same site to-day.

The County Commissioners who were in power at this time were M. D. Bailey, chairman; Ellis Hauser and R. S. Linville.

In February, they contracted with L. P. Hazen & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the construction of the new buildings, with F. P. Milburn, architect. As soon as the old building was down the builders began to dig out the foundation and basement, and immediately began laying the stone foundation which extends eight feet above the base line, and is of Mt. Airy granite.

The walls then above this are of buff brick, and came from Tazewell, West Virginia. All the trimmings of the building are brownstone, of which there is quite a quantity used, running up the tower solid to the top, and all arches over windows and doorways and corners of angles are of same brownstone trimming. This came from Moore county, this State. A great amount of this stone work is elegantly carved in the most artistic manner. This carving was done by a special artist, who came especially from Cincinnati, at a very high price, and did nothing else. This carving consists of the renaissance and Italian scrolls and designs.

The tower pierces the sky at the height of 140 feet, while main building is 65 feet in height. The roof is covered with green slate, from Vermont, with all cap work and finials of galvanized iron.

The outside of building presents a most majestic and imposing appearance, and is the admiration of every visitor to the city.

The architecture is not too classical nor yet too modern, but is a combination of the German Renaissance, Gothic and Byzantine.

The interior is finished in a strictly first-class manner throughout, as every thing is of the best material.

All wood-work inside is of natural oak, rooms and hall-ways wainscoted, three and four feet high.

On entering, the visitor finds a wide, spacious hall, extending the entire length of the building, floor of Tennessee marble. There are entrances from all the four sides of the building. To the right of the main entrance proper, is the elegant spiral stairway constructed entirely of iron. To the right of this stairway is the well-appointed sheriff's office, with private office adjoining; next is the Treasurer's office, 18 feet square, and all ceilings on first floor are 13 feet high. On same side of hall we find a large commodious Clerk of Court's office, with a large fire-proof vault adjoining, fitted up with oxidized iron-roller shelving for the books and records and archives of the courts, and file boxes of same material. Just across the hall is the County Commissioner's room, fitted up exclusively for their use, with handsome polished oak tables and folding opera chairs. Adjoining this is a private office connecting with the Register of Deed's office, who also has a similar fire-proof vault as Clerk of Court.

After going up the main, broad, spiral stairway we find two rooms set apart for witness rooms at the right, and through a large double doorway we enter the most magnificent court-room the writer has ever had the privilege of seeing anywhere South. The ceiling is about 21 feet high, with dimensions of room 54 by 62 feet, with folding opera chairs, a seating capacity of 400. A brass railing extends in a semi-circle aross the rear end, making an admirably-arranged bar. The Judge's desk and furnishings are very rich and comfortable. The desk is built on the Empire order of quarter oak, highly polished, with well-appointed leather-covered chairs. Just immediately in rear of the Judge's desk is a panelled oak sounding board extending 14 feet high and 15 feet wide.

In rear of court-room are two well-finished jury-rooms, a rear hallway, with stairs to main floor below. In tower are two witness rooms.

A large gallery is arranged at the front of court-room, which adds greatly to the convenience of a sometimes overcrowded occasion.

On the third floor are rooms provided for jury, well fitted up, with nice comfortable beds.

The inside is wired for electric lights, and gas machine with piping, which renders valuable service, as either can be used.

The entire building is heated with steam by radiators and registers from a large sectional iron boiler in basement.

All closets are in basement and are well arranged and convenient. The plumbing and gas fitting was done by the home firm of Senseman & Brickenstein.

All offices are supplied with water, basins of marble, etc.

This court-house only cost $50,000, and the people think that for its conveniences and equipments it is cheap at that. The writer is sure that it excels by far any other court-house in the State.

It is the pride of Forsyth county and the people of the county appreciate its unsurpassed advantages.

The grounds are being graded preparatory for turfing.

This Temple of Justice, standing on the highest point of ground in the city, is a fitting emblem of our county's highest aspiration, in the fact that though Forsyth is one of the smallest counties in the State, it is one of the richest.

Her manufactures are numbered by the hundreds and thousands, and diversified industries scattered over the county without number, and happy homes of sons of toil innumerable. It is with feelings of honest pride the native county citizen views this beautiful structure which towers toward the heavens in splendor and magnificence, and the heart swells in triumph that Forsyth still leads in energy and progressive ideas, promulgated by the patriotic hosts of freemen, who extol the virtues of her citizenship, which is of the highest ideals of our grand old Commonwealth.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Two Officials for the Treasury Department Selected.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—It is stated with positiveness that two of the three assistant secretaries of the treasury have been determined upon. They are General O. L. Spaulding, of Michigan, and W. B. Howell, of New Jersey. The third assistant will be determined upon after a conference between Secretary Gage and the President. General Spaulding was appointed assistant secretary and given charge of the customs work of the office, under Secretary Windom. He retained his position till the end of Mr. Harrison's term and proved one of the most efficient assistant secretaries that ever held office.

Mr. Howell is at present private secretary to Assistant Secretary Hamlin. He has risen from the ranks and is thoroughly familiar with the work of the treasury department. Mr. Spaulding's appointment is regarded as assured. There is not so much certainty expressed as to Mr. Howell.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM IN GREECE.

Collision Between Greeks and Turks Only Avoided With Difficulty.

London, March 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that a feeling of dissatisfaction exists because of the failure of the Government to make better provision for meeting the present crisis. That the King took the necessary steps for the increase of the army is admitted, but it is held that the war office did not make proper preparation in respect of equipments. This feeling has not had the effect, however, of allaying the popular enthusiasm. The students of the university have issued a manifesto to the students throughout the world, asking their sympathy in the struggle with the Turks.

Advices from the frontier say that the officers have great difficulty in restraining the Greek soldiers, and it is believed that if the powers enforce coercion a collision between the Greeks and the Turks is inevitable.

Extra Session.

Frankfort, Ky., March 13.—The extra session of the House opened at 10 o'clock and the Senate convened at noon.

The Blackburn men have sprung a new scheme to beat Hunter. On the first ballot the silver and sound money Democrats will vote for Governor Bradley, and so may a dozen Republicans.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Governor's message both Houses adjourned until Monday without taking any action on the question of when to begin balloting for senator.

PLUNGES TO DESTRUCTION

WRECK TOOK FIRE AND SEVEN CARS ARE BURNED.

Seven Persons Fatally Injured—Engineer Stuck Bravely to His Post and Lost His Life.

Rome, Ga., March 13.—A passenger train on the Southern railway plunged down a bluff sixty feet deep at the approach to Etowah river bridge this morning, with the engineer sticking to his post. The wreck caught fire and seven cars were burned.

The fatally injured are:

Engineer James T. Pittman.

Fireman Alfred Kenny.

Express Messenger Polk Culberson.

Baggagemaster Winston.

All of the above live in Atlanta.

John Simpson, colored, who was in the smoker, was badly bruised, and two other passengers whose names are not known slightly injured.

The train was composed of one Pullman sleeper, day coach, smoker, baggage, express car and five cars of freight. Heavy rains caused the trestle near the bridge to give way.

Mrs. Ruiz's Petition.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—The petition of Mrs. Ruiz, widow of the dentist, Ricardo Ruiz, was delivered to Secretary Sherman today. It covers eight pages of note paper, the last of which is devoted to signature, and is wholly in Spanish.

The Secretary has given no intimation of what his action will be and until the petition is duly translated he will not determine what disposition to make of it. It is strongly intimated, however, that Mrs. Ruiz cannot rely upon speedy relief from Spanish sources through pressure exerted by newspapers.

Going to Old Point.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Mrs. D. S. Lamont and children, accompanied by Mr. Seger, private secretary to ex-Secretary Lamont, will leave Washington this afternoon for Old Point Comfort in Col. Lamont's special car. The ex-Secretary is expected to join his family at Richmond, and after spending a few days at Fortress Monroe the party will move southward. Before returning to New York they may visit the Pacific coast.

The Casper Assignment.

Special to The Tribune.

Winston, N. C., March 13.—The unpreferred creditors in the assignment of Mr. J. L. Casper have entered suit to set aside the assignment on the charge of fraud. The motion will be made before Judge Green, in the Surry court, on next Tuesday, the 16th. They will demand the removal of Trustees Jacobs and Franklin and the appointment of a reciver in their stead.

Negro Charged With Rape.

Clarksburg, W. Va., March 13.—Harry Anderson, a negro, was arrested here today, charged with rape at Phillippi. He is on his way to that place in charge of officers.

A mob is organized to lynch him on arrival. Serious trouble is anticipated.

ACROSS THE WATER

Matters That Disturb the Minds of Englishmen.

KRUGER'S COMPLIMENT TO VICTORIA

EVIDENCE OF BRITISH DESIGNS ON SOUTH AFRICA.

Reasons for Suspecting an Attempt to Crush the Transvaal Republic—Chamberlain Says Political Relations are Strained.

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London, March 13.—Public attention has been so concentrated for several weeks upon the crisis in the East that little notice has been taken of the really critical relations now existing between Great Britain and the Transvaal republic. There is strong reason for believing that the English Government is seeking the earliest opportunity or excuse for making one more attempt to crush the little republic which so many times has successfully repulsed British invasions. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is credited with such an outrageous policy and his attitude on several recent occasions has done much to justify the suspension. He emphasized repeatedly in his examination of Mr. Rhodes before the South African commission his conviction that the political regime in the Transvaal cannot continue and openly intimated that the British Government would have given full support to an ultimatum in the Drifts question last October had it been necessary. All of Mr. Chamberlain's nicest utterances in Parliament in reference to the Transvaal have been sarcastic and intolerant. He openly declares that the political relations between the two countries are gravely strained.

There has been free talk within a few days of an ultimatum to President Kruger, with Lord Wolseley and forty thousand troops in the background. There is, of course, every effort to make it appear that President Kruger is taking the offensive, but nobody need be deceived thereby. The keen old statesman of the Rand knows perfectly well that England is trying to pick a quarrel with him, and he is simply making ready, as he should do, for one more defense for the Boers. This week he was making speeches in the Orange Free State, where he has been on a mission which is pretty well understood to include a scheme of an offensive as well as a defensive alliance of the two African republics against England. His peculiar style of oratory is not relished in England, where everybody is ready to take offense whether it is intended or not. In one oration he talked cheerfully about the neat way his keen-eyed Burghers had shot Englishmen when the foreigners invaded the Transvaal and the fact that his assertion perfectly accords with the facts does not sweeten it for British palates. In another speech the old man paid ponderous compliments to Queen Victoria, or at any rate the world has been given to understand that they were meant to be compliments. Among other remarks, he declared that the Queen was "een Kwaje Vrouw," and a controversy is now raging as to the meaning of this phrase.

Reuter's Telegram company, which is the official Boer agency so far as South African news is concerned, translates the remark as "a difficult woman." The Central News, which in South African affairs is ultra British, cables from Cape Town that Mr. Kruger's words were meant to be contemptuous, and that their literal and also colloquial meaning is "an angry woman or shrew." The London Globe, which may be fairly regarded as the organ of Mr. Rhodes, says the expression is frequently used in the Transvaal with reference to bad-temper in animals which, when annoyed kick or bite. Thus "een Kwaje Munnetje" is an expression applied to a cock ostrich which is an habitual and vigorous kicker. Mr. Kruger, it is urged, really intended to describe Queen Victoria as a vicious woman. Whatever Mr. Kruger meant, Englishmen are bound to put the worst construction on it.

As to his mission to the Orange Free State, private cables indicate that he will probably fail as to his main object, as the smaller republic has no desire for high politics. One can scarcely take up an English paper now without finding in one form or another the obviously absurd accusation that President Kruger has the design to provoke England to war. Certainly the valiant old republican shows a fine contempt of British susceptibilities and stoutly declines to accept as a rule of faith the proposition that the English are a heaven-sent race which sooner or later must dominate South Africa. Moreover, he vehemently declines to allow England to interfere in the domestic concerns of his country, but he has done absolutely nothing to justify the charge that he would be such a fool as to force a war.

It was announced today that a month hence the royal Irish regiment, one of the finest corps of the British army, will sail for South Africa, nominally to relieve certain troops at Cape Colony and Natal, but really is intended as a reinforcement to a garrison which is already largely in excess of normal requirements. It may be added, and the announcement is made public for the first time, that the commanders of several British regiments now in India have been secretly warned that their corps may be required for active service in South Africa before the summer has far advanced.

ASSAYER FOR CHARLOTTE

DR HOUSTON OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE WILL BE APPOINTED.

Mecklenburg Declaration to be Celebrated in Great Style—May Will be a Red Letter Month.

Special to The Tribune:

Charlotte, N. C., March 13.—Senator Pritchard will shortly have on his hands the appointment of an assayer for the Charlotte Mint, but it is already settled that the courteous and able Dr. E. Q. Houston, of Davidson, will be the appointee. The talk about Senator Sharp, of Iredell, being the lucky man is absurd, owing to his opposition to Mr. Pritchard's attitude on the railroad lease question. Should the Senator be unnatural enough to reward his enemies and punish his friends Sharp might have grounds for hope. Another feature in the Iredell Senator's case is that he was not many years ago a Democrat of the Bourbon class, and by yielding to the venom aroused by want of his then party's appreciation of his talents or something, he spitefully became a Republican. On the other hand Dr. Houston has been a consistent party man, and one of the kind of gentlemen whom it sorely needs more in North Carolina to give it a strong footing that its principles can find entre into a class warranting perpetuity. Dr. Houston is a standard bearer of which the party can well be proud, and although living in an intensely warm nest of Democracy, he commands respect and holds an important professorship in the North Carolina Medical College. He starts from home on the tongue of good report, and is met at the threshold of Charlotte by his medical brethren, who wish him every manner of success. The staff of that old-time honored Davidson College have severally signed his petition, and the Dr. is proud of having the friendship of that noble Christian and scholar, Rev. J. B. Shearer, president of the institution. A man backed up as Dr. Houston is, will prove a credit to Senator Pritchard, and show that the latter is content to abide by such a constituency of an applicant for honors through him. On the other hand, Senator Sharp has nothing but what is mysteriously called a "political record" to aid him in his aim.

The forthcoming celebration of the 122d anniversary of the "Mecklenburg Declaration" promises to eclipse its predecessors by many odds.

About the only occupant of a post-office position who is safe for re-appointment, is Frank B. Alexander, who was retained by the Democratic postmaster to deliver "special delivery" letters. Frank is a very popular colored man, and his thorough knowledge of the city and its inhabitants make him a useful adjunct to successful delivery. He was a carrier under the Harrison administration, and never in four years had a black mark against him.

The "Woman's Exposition," to take place here in May, has gone beyond the most sanguine hopes of the projectors in point of exhibits promised, and they are of a very interesting character.

May will be a red-letter month in Charlotte. The Exposition, Barnum's circus, May 20th, celebration (four days) General Assembly of Presbyterian church meets, besides numerous other interesting attractions.

France Seems to Be Out of It.

New York Press.

The reported withdrawal of France from participation in the coercion of Greece opens up entirely new features in the European situation. In the absence of more precise information, it almost looks as if the Drei Kaiser Bund of twenty years ago were about to be reorganized, and the western powers with them, were about to be forced to resume their attitude of opposition to the partition of the Turkish empire under the sole auspices of the Bund. The very fact that this has been brought about by the direct influence of public opinion speaks volumes for the progress of civilizing thought in these last-named countries. But Lord Salisbury's speech at the dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce is not reassuring. It shows him as more disposed to follow the blood and iron policy of the Kaisers than to lead in the path so plainly indicated by the more generous and truer instincts of the English and French peoples. The English, however, still control their Government, even such a one as that of Lord Salisbury, in the last resort.

It is easy to understand the difficulties under which M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is acting. It is above all things important for the sake of the Franco-Russian alliance that if war is to break out in Europe, it should be delayed as long as possible. The present conditions are all in favor of Germany, whose Emperor becomes arbiter of the situation for the moment; and this is humiliating to France, which, while willing to act with Germany under the lead of Russia, is loath to be compelled to look to Berlin for guidance. The matter becomes all the more difficult because the opponents of the Franch-Russian alliance in France are raisng their voices, and the English Government is carrying on negotiation with that of France regarding Egypt, which, in view of the utterances of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, appear as more or less illusory. The position is further complicated by the power his large Parliamentary majority gives Lord Salisbury to follow a course more in harmony with his own ideas than the more generous sentiments of the English people, which, in this Cretan business, coincide with those of the French.

There is one point gained, however, namely, that the concert which appeared at one moment united enough in its determination to crush the Cretans and coerce the Greeks, is again, by the action of France, compelled to begin its consultations over for some new method of procedure, with less chance than ever of coming to a unanimous decision, and so averting the conflict they all dread. The antagonism of England and Germany is the saving point in the situation, as it prevents that perfect accord among the strong powers which signifies the ultimate disappearance of the smaller States, and the transfer of the still unemancipated peoples of Turkey to other masters.

In the meantime the Greek Government is giving its attention to putting in the field in Thessaly a force that already is equal to that of the Turks, and with the local levies, acquainted with every crag and goat path in the mountains, will soon be superior to it. The movement of the Greek cruisers and torpedo flotilla toward the gulfs of Arta and Volo is dictated by prudence. They are brought close to the scenes of operation on the mainland in the event of war being declared against Turkey, and in case of general blockade of the Greek coast being decided on they are in their own harbors instead of being homeless wanderers in inhospitable waters. Lord Salisbury's saying at the dinner alluded to, that the policy of his Government could not be guided "by personal sympathies or religious proclivities and sentiments," is noteworthy. It is calculated to carry comfort to the Yildiz Kiosk; a thing those who cheered it so loudly may not have thought of. The Turk and the Tory party in England have always been described as old and faithful allies; and there is no reason why the matter of the massacre of a few tens of thousands of Armenians should stand between them. The solicitude displayed in Crete for the safety of the Mussulman population in danger from Christian vengeance is not wholly unconnected with the existence of 60,000,000 of Mussulman in India and that of a Liberal party in Turkey itself. The developments of the situation are becoming more interesting with each succeeding day, for the posibilities are of world-wide magnitude.

SENIORS IN CAPS AND GOWNS

SEVENTEEN RECITATIONS A WEEK TO BE REQUIRED.

Lecture by Dr. Hume on the Making of the English Bible—The Base Ball Schedule for the Season.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 13.—The graduating class will appear in caps and gowns at the coming commencement. It was so decided at a meeting of the Senior Class yesterday. Caps and gowns are the usual graduating costume in most of the universities and prominent colleges in the North and West, but are not generally worn in the South.

According to the new rules of the faculty, four more hours will, in the future, be required for graduation than have hitherto been necessary.

Seniors and Juniors will hereafter be required to have at least seventeen recitations each week.

The grand-stand on the athletic field has been considerably enlarged and the old portion repaired, so as to seat the large crowd expected to see the game with the University of Virginia on March 27.

The following is the baseball schedule, spring of 1897:

Oak Ridge Institute, Chapel Hill, March 20.
Presbyterian High School, Chapel Hill, March 24.
University of Virginia, Chapel Hill, March 27.
Wake Forest, Raleigh, April 3.
Lafayette College, Chapel Hill, April 7.
Lafayette College, Chapel Hill, April 8.
University of Pennsylvania, Chapel Hill, April 13.
University of Pennsylvania, Greensboro, April 14.
Lehigh University, Chapel Hill, April 17.
Lehigh University, Winston, April 19.
Yale, Danville, April 20.
Princeton, Greensboro, April 21.
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, April 26.
University of Virginia, Danville, May 1.
University of Georgia, Atlanta, May 1.
University of Georgia, Athens, May 1.

The fourth lecture of the faculty was delivered yesterday evening in Gerrard Hall by Dr. Hume, on "The Making of the English Bible." For a long period during the early history of the English nation a single copy of the Bible was "worth its weight in gold." Before the time of Wyclif, priests often journeyed to Cambridge and Oxford to obtain a copy of the scriptures, only to be disappointed. Now the Bible has become a family necessity. The early Saxon version came from the Italian form of Augustine, which he gave to the missionary, Gregory. About 1380, Wyclif, "The Bright and Morning Star of the Reformation," made, with the assistance of Purvey, a translation of the Word of God which prepared the way for Tyndale's version.

Tyndale's desire was to put the book in the hands of every plough-boy. To escape persecution, he fled to the continent and in 1526 published his translation at Worms.

He returned to England only to suffer martyrdom, but the circulation of his translation rapidly increased and many new versions followed.

Coverdale's version and then Matthew's, or, as it should be called, John Rogers, version, came after Tyndale's. Rogers' edition was set forth by royal authority and an ordinance required a copy to be in every church, but the reaction came under "Bloody Mary."

The Bible became a prohibited book, and many lives were lost at the stake on account of it.

Under Elizabeth the tide again turned, and "the Bible came to be recognized as the strength of the English character." The King James Bible, or the version of 1611, was the result of the labors of a score or more of learned men. The revised version was also noticed.

Dr. Hume added much to the interest of the lecture by giving illustrations of the changes in the meaning of the words from time to time; also by explaining passages where words are used in a sense which is now obsolete. Many other points which Dr. Hume's thorough knowledge of the subject enabled him to bring out were listened to with much pleasure.

A letter in Gen. R. E. Lee's own handwriting, dated "Headquarters of the Rapidan, November, 1863," has been added to the collection of letters and other valuable historical relics possessed by the University. The collection is now exhibited in the library. Autograph letters of La Fayette, Cotton Mather, Gov. Endicott and many others equally valuable are in the collection. Many specimens of the Colonial currency and also of the legal documents of that time may be seen.

J. G. M.

A Unique Bepublic.

Kansas City Times.

The republic of Goust is the smallest in the world. Andorra is an empire in comparison. Goust is about a mile square, and it houses 130 persons. It has been independent these 250 years. It stands on top of a mountain by the Spanish border, near the edge of France, and it gets along very comfortably without ever mixing itself in other people's affairs, and without reading the evening papers, or, so far as we know, the morning ones. The delectable 130 govern themselves by a council, one member of which is selected to see that the business agreed upon is executed. Matters go along very smoothly, and Goustians are all the happier because nobody knows much about them, and therefore they are unenvied.

HARMONY IN THE RANKS

ASHEVILLE REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE FOR THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

Movement Toward Sunday Observance—Mountain Religious Retreat—Telephone to Hendersonville.

Asheville, March 13.—The Republicans this evening took the first step towards organization for the approaching municipal election. This promises to be the warmest in the city's history, and the result is clouded in uncertainty. The Republicans, generally speaking, are confident that they can win with a good ticket.

Notwithstanding many of the Republicans here took exception to and were displeased, in some instances, with the course pursued by some of the Representatives from this county, those who are disappointed have, for the sake of harmony, quietly submitted to the inevitable. Trouble, which would have imaterialy injured the party, was narrowly averted, however.

Rev. R. R. Swope, D. D., until recently rector of St. Matthew's P E. church, Wheeling, West Virginia, has accepted the call to the rectorate of all Souls, the Biltmore church. All Souls was erected by and is attended by Geo. W. Vanderbilt.

It is not now thought that the proposed primary to settle the local postmastership contest will be held. Very few favor the idea.

There is a concerted movement on foot among some of the labor organizations of this city to have the Board of Aldermen pass a law prohibiting the sale on Sunday of all goods, on the part of the store-keeper, within the corporate limits, with the exception of newspapers and drugs. There is a strong sentiment favoring the move.

J. H. Tucker, of this city, has a letter from Rev. John C. Collins, of New Hanover, Conn., the leader of the Mountain Retreat Association, which has for its object the founding of a settlement near Black Mountain, for rest, health, and religious gatherings, similar to that of Ocean Grove. Mr. Collins says the association has made definite arrangements with Donald G. Mitchell to become the Mountain Retreat's supervising landscape gardener. Mr. Mitchell is famous under the nom de plume of "Ike Marvel," and through his exquisite essays, "Reveries of a Bachelor," "My farm at Edgewood," and "Dream Life."

Mr. Mitchell supervised the making of the great park system of New Haven. It is firmly believed by the promoters that the settlement will prove a success, and that it will prove one of the most popular of health resorts.

There is a strong probability that Asheville will have a first-class baseball team during the approaching season. Local cranks have, for several days, been in correspondence with prominent professional players elsewhere who would like to manage a team here.

Asheville is having a good season for visitors. None of the hotel proprietors have been disappointed to any very appreciable extent.

Rev. M. A. Adams, pastor of the French Broad Baptist church, this city, has received a call to the pastorate of the Greenville, N. C., Baptist church.

There is a movement on foot to connect Asheville and Hendersonville, 21 miles south of this place, with a first-class telephone line. The latter town is now connected by telephone with Sapphire, and it is proposed to extend the line from Highlands, which is connected with Sapphire to Franklin. The line would be more than 100 miles long.

W. A. H.

Beating the Tariff Law.

New York Press.

The expectation of prompt tariff legislation is causing large withdrawals of imports from bonded warehouses. This wholesale placing of foreign goods upon our market will not now improve the industrial situation in the United States, while the continued entry and withdrawal of goods from foreign shores will seriously handicap the new tariff law in the earlier months of its enforcement. It is the plan of importers, of course, to get so large a store of goods on hand that for several months after the Dingley law goes into operation they will not need to make importations in their lines, thus escaping the new duties for a considerable period.

This was the very scheme that was successfuliy tried before the passage of the McKinley act. Imports anticipated that law with such heavy advance purchases of foreign goods that in its first year it did not show anything like its full capacity to produce revenue. The anticipatory stock having become exhausted, however, the McKinley duties immediately mounted to the precise level promised by its framers. In the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892, the customs revenues were kept down to $177,452,964 by this "beating" of the McKinley law with advance importations. In the next fiscal year, however— the anticipatory supply having been used up—the customs duties leaped to $203,355,016, causing consternation to the Free Traders who had been shouting that the McKinley law would kill our revenues.

But, try as they will to "beat" the Dingley law, importers will not be able to hold down our customs receipts to their present low figures. The new tariff act will increase our income almost immediately for the reason that it will exact more revnue from articles which much continue to be imported without interruption. Moreover, domestic producers, having the assurance of a market in the future—though it may not be the next week, the next month or the next quarter—will open their mills and factories again in preparation for the return of prosperity. That is where labor will benefit. The wage-earner will profit by the tariff law first of all. And when our wage-earners are prosperous, "good times" follow for all our people.

First Citizen—What was the cause of that riot at the mass-meeting to express sympathy for Crete?

Second Citizen—Some one proposed giving three cheers for Agathodoios Papageorgopoulos.

Wanted.

Every man and woman to write to the Capital City Marble and Granite Works for price list and designs. You can save fifteen per cent. of the money you would have to pay other dealers by being your own agent and buying monuments direct from me. All work guaranteed and freight prepaid to nearest station Write for prices to E. T. MARKS, Manager, 105 W. Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

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We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.
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Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.
Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.
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Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.
My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.
Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

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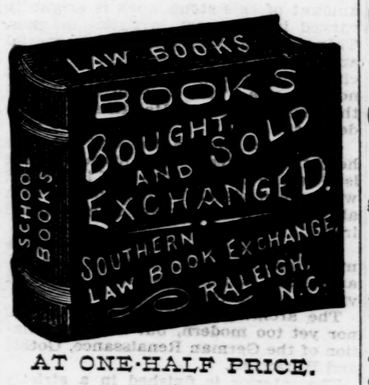

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And it will pay you to examine our 5 cent, 10 cent, 20 cent and 25 cent counters, as we have great bargains on them. All come and see them. It will pay you if you are in need of anything on them for the next twenty days. We sell at the lowest possible price to make room for Spring goods.

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Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek...	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek.....	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:28
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City..	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel..		
4.01	9:50	..M. City Depot...	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

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" " " one month	.45
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" six months	1.00
" three months	.50
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

ALL CORBETT'S WAY

As Expected Fitz Put in a Demurrer Against Siler.

CORBETT WILL STAND TO THE REFEREE

FITZSIMMONS FORCED TO BACK DOWN FROM HIS POSITION.

Disappointed Some of His Friends in His Work—Over-Trained—Pronounced Essentially a Puncher—Warning Against Looters.

Carson, Nev., March 12.—Several knotty problems in connection with the big fight were discussed and solved today, principally among them being the agreement between the fighters as to the Queensberry rules, and Dan Stuart's compromise with the Kinetoscope company. The principals in the main event of the carnival eased off in their work and a large delegation of sporting men from the east arrived. Martin Julian, representing Fitzsimmons, and W. A. Brady, acting for Corbett, met George Siler and Dan Stuart in the latter's office this afternoon and took up the question of rules. Each clause of Siler's instructions were taken up and worked over. The first eleven rules of Queensberry were passed upon without a hitch. Rule 12, touching upon the London prize ring regulations brought Julian to white heat and he protested strongly but ineffectually against Siler's judgment, which allowed hitting in clinches with a free hand and also on breakaways.

"No man who has followed Fitzsimmons in any of his battles will admit that this style of fighting suits him," asserted the stout manager. "Bob is essentially puncher and not a wrestler. At long range he is invincible, but I will not allow him to go in any mixed ale' scraps if I can help it. I thought this fight was to be the most scientific ever fought. Now, why does Corbett want to mix matters so?"

Julian found nobody ready to agree with him. Brady came to the scratch at the outset and informed all present that Corbett would agree to anything reasonable. Siler, he said, was not Corbett's preference for a referee, but Jim had faith in the gentleman's discretion and honesty and would not squabble over anything which was done right and fair.

When Julian realized that he was alone in the controversy he appealed to Dan Stuart as to what he thought was right. Stuart invited Siler into a private room, where they conversed for a few minutes.

"Gentlemen," announced the promoter, "Mr. Julian has given me his word that he will accept my decision in this matter. I hope he knows me well enough to believe that I would not wrong Fitzsimmons in any manner. I am of the opinion that Mr. Siler's interpretation of the rules is absolutely impartial and gives neither fighter the slightest advantage. In short, Mr. Siler's instructions are to be followed to the letter. I trust this will satisfy you all."

"Very well, then," Julian rejoined. "Let it go at that. I won't kick."

Three hours of fast work on the road this morning left Corbett with plenty of steam for his evening's work. The punching bag was not touched, but Jim put in a few extra licks with the gloves, after taking three straight games of handball from Al Hampton. He was closely watched by a number of eastern gentlemen who arrived on the early train, and they all pronounced him better able to put up a fight than ever. Many of them were Fitzsimmons' partisans, but they wore long faces after seeing Jim drive Woods around the court and knock him groggy while apparently holding himself back. Corbett was not even breathing hard when he turned in for his rub-down. He was a trifle nervous, though, and frequently warned his trainers to be careful about running in on him. Edgren rushed him into a corner now and then during his first round and in fighting himself out Jim let go a few stiff ones. He warned Edgren not to force matters too much, and after the big hammer-thrower had taken an astronomical observation or two he stood away at a respecstful distance.

The roads about Cook's ranch have drifted out beautifully, and Fitzsimmon tried his bicycle this morning. He wheeled fourteen miles before 11 o'clock without a mishap, but his arm appeared to be stiff when he put the gloves on with Hickey. Dan was at his best and Bob did not show up any too well in the bout. Roeber limbered the Australian up a bit and Stenceler came in for some fancy short-arm punches. Clinch after clinch followed in the last set-to and each time Bob showed his short range punching ability in a wonderful manner. If, as Julian asserts, he is a long-range puncher, nobody has ben able to discover the fact. His method of geting in on a break is totally different from Corbett's. Instead of swinging on his opponent's jaw with a downward and half-circular motion like Jim, he slips up under the guard with a swift and strong upper-cut on the chin.

An obliging friend of Dan Stuart in San Diego has warned the director-general that his box-office is to be looted on the day of the fight. Acording to the Southern Californian an organized band of robbers will station themselves around the office, and when they think enough money is in sight, guns will be whipped out and all hands stood up. Dan is not losing any sleep over the plot. He was also informed that the Eastern pool rooms had conspired to beat the fight by means of private information to reach them ahead of the telegraphic bulletins.

Brady suggested a small bottle and the conference adjourned.

Mr. Rector, who represents the Edison Kinetoscope Company, got to Stuart's ear today and concluded his busines arrangements. The most delicate and improved apparatus for reproducing motion on paper will be set up in a box 17 feet distant from the ring side. It will project no higher than the sides of the private boxes on either hand and will not obstruct any views from the rear. Stuart will receive a cash consideration from the company and a percentage of the receipts from such exhibitions. Neither Corbett nor Fitzsimmons will figure in the deal at all.

This scheme will cause no trouble. Siler and Stuart were formally notified today that Jimmy Colville, of Bos keeper and that Lou Houseman, of Chicago, would hold the watch for Fitzsimons.

Martin Flaherty, with a lean face as brown os a berry, drove from his quarters at Genoa today and paid a visit to Corbett. Martin is down to 124 pounds and has practicaly finished his training. He reports that "Mysterious" Billy Smith tips the scales at 147 now and is in elegant condition.

DISTRUST A NEW TARIFF LAW.

Merchants Withdrawing Goods From Bond—Tariff Duties May be Increased.

New York, March 12.—The rush of merchants to the custom house in this city to withdraw goods in bond because of the expected increase of duties under a new tariff law was continued today. It was estimated that today's withdrawals would reach half a million dollars. Some of the merchants are fearful that a tariff bill may be passed with a retroctive clause or one making its provisions date from its introduction instead of some time after its passage. The following shows the daily payments on withdrawals at this port since the beginning of the month and exhibits the big increase in the last three days: March 1st, $79,907; 2nd, $96,213; 3rd, $76,233; 4th, $81,077; 5th, $76,158; 6th, $47,667; 8th, $80,819; 9th, $108,292; 10th, $254,580; 11th, $478,879.

Loans to the amount of about $1,000,000 are reported to have been obtained from the local banks within a week by merchants who fear an early passage of a new tariff law. The payments have included large withdrawals of woollen goods and of tobacco.

The total amount of duties due on goods in bonded warehouses here is close to $20,000,000.

LIVELY IN TENNESSE'S LEGISLATURE.

Railroad Domination in State Politics Overthrown—Convict Bill Passed.

Nashville, Tenn., March 12.—Today was perhaps the liveliest the Tennessee legislature has seen since the assemblies of reconstruction days. The fight being waged against a railroad domination in state politics came to a show down and the corporations met a decisive defeat in two notable instances. First, in the House, where a mandatory railroad commission bill was passed by a vote of 52 to 47; then, the convict contract bill passed by both houses by a good majority. The result of the parliamentary battle is something of a surprise, though the friends of both measures claimed victory all the time. Possibly the vigorous fight made by the railroads against the Democrtatic ticket, both state and national, in the last election has more to do with their emphatic overrhtow today than anything else.

The Senate refused to endorse the Olney ratification treaty, notwithstanding a resious fight by the friends of the measure. The vote stood 12 to 13.

Powers Disturbed Over the Reply.

Constantinople, March 12.—The general belief is that the negotiations between the powers over the reply of Greece to their demands will be protracted. Meanwhile a renewal of the outbreaks in Asia Minor is imminent and Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, has called the porte's attention to the state of affairs existing there, with a view of averting the atrocities which are threatened. The Christians in Anatolia are in a deplorable condition and, consequently, subjected to outrages. It is feared that a massacre will occur at Payas, where the situation is extremely critical. It is reported from Erzeroum that large bodies of Russian troops are being centrated on the Armenian frontier in the direction of Sarikemysh in the district of Kars.

Another Victim.

Boston, Mass., March 12.—Fred Deeley, another victim of the recent explosion at the corner of the Tremont and Boyleston streets, died this morning, making the tenth fatality.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 12.—The Chicago Hotel, corner Washington and Exchange streets, was damaged by fire at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Three persons lost their lives and two were injured. The dead are: Edward O'Donnell, Paddy Ryan, an ex-pugilist; Wm. Hanahan, all of this city. The injured are: Wm. Wilson and his wife.

O'Donnell and Hanahan were suffocated in their beds. They were boarders at the hotel.

Brenan jumped from a window and received injuries from which he afterwards died.

Argument Closed.

Norfolk, Va., March 12.—The argument in the demurrer in the noted rate war case closed this afternoon and the matter was taken under advisement by Judge Hughes. The demurrer was argued by Messrs. Smythe and Thom for the trust companies and by Mr. Robert M. Hughes for the Seaboard Air Line. It involves the jurisdiction of the court and the right of bondholders individually interfering in the affairs of a road except through the trustees. The decision is not looked for within several weeks.

For Mayor of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., March 12.—Washington Hesing, postmaster of Chicago, was nominated tonight by acclamation at Central Music hall for the office of mayor on a municipal reform platform, and at the head of a non-partisan ticket which was named "Business administration of municipal affairs." This make sthe fourth mayoralty ticket in the field, and Alderman John Harlan, another non-partisan reform candidate, will probably be nominated to make the fifth aspirant for mayoralty honors.

A Chicago Grocery House Burned.

Chicago, Ill., March 12.—Fire broke out at 7 o'clock this evening on the fourth floor of the wholesale grocery house of John A. Toleman & Co., at Michigan avenue and Lake street, and before it was extinguished resulted in damages aggregating $350,000. Chase & Sanbon, dealers in coffee, at Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Lake street, lose $50,000 of this amount, while the building, which is the property of Jos. Kohn, is damaged to the extent of $50,000. It is not known how the fire started.

THE CECIL RHODES RUMPUS

AGITATING THE MINDS OF NOT A FEW ENGLISHMEN.

The Boer President Calls the Queen a Troublesome Woman—Hopes to See Africa Unified.

London, March 12.—The examination of Sir Graham Bower, formerly imperial secretary at the Cape Colony, was resumed today by the South African committee sitting at Westminsted Hall. Witness testified that he had never told Cecil Rhodes to communicate his intention of assisting in the rising in the Transvaal to the high commissioner. He understood that Rhodes intended to do so. Rhodes, Sir Graham continued, had communicated his intention to him as a personal friend, not as imperial secretary. He did not know if he had ever asked Rhodes whether he had informed the high commissioner of his plans.

Mr. Labouchere, who is conducting the cross-examination, insisted upon a positive reply by the witness to the questions. The high commissioner, he said, had fired last evening denying that he had ever been told anything before the raid that showed any connection between the force that had gathered on the frontier and the citizens that have been at Johannesburg.

The witness persisted in the statement that he could not recall whether Rhodes had said to him that he had told the high commissioner of his intention.

At this point the chairman interposed and ruled against Mr. Labouchere's continuing to press the point, whereupon Mr. Labouchere said he believed the witness was not telling the truth.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking warmly, said: "The commission must protect the witness from insult."

The chairman—You are out of order.

Mr. Labouchere—I shall move that the room be cleared on every opposed question if necessary. I am going to see whether this inquiry is a sham or a reality.

The chairman—This is not the way to facilitate business.

Mr. Labouchere—The way to facilitate business is to let me ask a question. Then turning to the witness, he said: "Did Mr. Rhodes keep faith by informing the high commissioner of his intentions of assisting in the rising?"

The witness vouchsafed no reply to the question, whereupon Mr. Labouchere added: "Do you decline to speak in order to shield yourself?"

Other members of the committee interposed at this point, but Mr. Labouchere persisted in demanding an answer to his question, and the witness finally said: "It is a matter of opinion whether Mr. Rhodes kept his word or not. I decline to say further."

In reply to a question by Sir Wm. Harcourt, the witness said he did not think that Mr. Rhodes had co-operated with the high commissioner in such a way as could have averted the raid.

London, March 12.—A dispatch from Bloenfonte, in the capital of the Orange Free State, says that President Kruger is visiting that place with a view to the arrangemnt of a closer union with the Transvaal. At luncheon, at which he was retained, the Boer President, replying to a toast by President Steyn, said he was aware that he must abide Queen's rights. Time, he said, would show that he had always defended Her Majesty and he had told the people to respect her. He expressed hope that the two republics would form indissoluble ties, but he never entertained any idea of the Free State being absorbed by the Transvaal. The Boer President said he was aware that hem ust abide by the London convention, but the Queen was a troublesome woman, and it was, consequently, necessary to deal with the question of union very cautiously. He concluded by expressing hope that some day he would see a union of the whole of Africa.

WORST STORM OF THE WINTER.

Snow Drifts Fifteen Feet—Trains Look Like White Banks of Snow Moving.

St. Paul, Minn., March 12.—Last night's storm was the greatest of the winter; the greatest for several winters in fact. The fall of snow was six inches and a heavy wind drifted this and the snow already on the ground to ten to fifteen feet. Street railways are still in a state of demoralization. The Pacific coast trains coming into the St. Paul depots this morning presented an appearance seldom seen even in the wildest blizzard. The Great Northern Company train due here last evening came rolling and panting into the depot at 8:20 this mornig. When it rounded the curve and came in sight of the depot it looked like a big white bank of snow moving steadily along and emitting a black stream of smoke. Not the remotest resemblance to an engine could be seen. The train was hauled by two moguls. Each covered from six inches to several fet of snow.

Another cold wave has swept down from the mountains of Minnesota and colder weather is expected.

Dispatches from the Northern part of the State report the severest storm of the season. At Grantsburg, more than a foot of snow has fallen and is drifting badly. At Hudson and Black River Falls trains running on different branches from branches of the Omaha road are some two to eight hours behind time.

Virginia Agriculturists.

Richmond, Va., March 12.—The State board of agriculture met here today. At the morning session, President Buford made a report regarding the recent farmers' conference in Washington, looking to holding a farmers' convention. He said that there was every indication that the aim of the resolution passed at the last meeting would be reached and there would yet be a gathering of men representing the agricultural interests of all parts of the country.

It was voted to expend a sum not exceeding $150 to buy the best seed for the raising of sugar beets. When this seed is obtained, it will be sent to every county in the State, if possible, for experimenting in the raising of sugar beets.

Wild-eyed Looters.

London, March 12.—The correspondent of the Standard at Canea telegraphs a description given by an eyewitness of the evacuation of Kandamos by the Moslems who have now reached Canea. He says that swarms of wild-looking insurgents swooped like kites on the out-going refugees and seized and hauled off oxen by their horns and tails. They fought desperately with each other to gain possession of chairs and tables. The insurgents wanted to loot the place, and were ready to risk their lives for a sheep or a mule.

CONSPIRACY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

The Tennessee and Coosa Railroad the Victim.

Montgomery, Ala., March 12.—A sensation developed in court at Gadsden today. The case of Danforth & Armstrong against the Tennessee & Coosa railroad for money due on contract, $150,000, has been in court several years and has been tried and carried to the supreme court for some time. Each time the verdict has crept up. At the last trial one of the county commissioners was sent to jail and fined for soliciting a big verdict for the plaintiffs. Today the railroad attorneys moved to dismiss the case, alleging a conspiracy between the plaintiffs and Dr. Baker. In support of their motion they introduced twenty-nine letters and a copy of the contract between the plaintiffs and Dr. Baker. In this contract it was stipulated that Baker and associates should use their influence with the jurors and court for a big verdict, he to receive 10 per cent of the amount received. One of Danforth's letters saye he has been furnished by Baker with lists of jurors since 1894, with names marked to challenge. He suggested a certain member of the supreme court as the man to approach. It is the general impression that there is a conspiracy in the town to corrupt justice in other cases. An official investigation will be made and other sensations may follows.

THEIR FATE SEALED.

Murderers Jackson and Walling Must Pay the Penalty of Crime.

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—Scott Jackson, the murderer of Pearl Bryan, must hang March 20, but there is a report from reliable sources that Alonzo Walling, his accomplice, will be respited for three or four days in order that the Governor may have further time to investigate certain features of his plea for executive clemency. Governor Bradley's refusal to interfere with Jackson's case is as follows:

The verdict of the jury and the judgment of the Circuit Court were carefully reviewed by the Court of Appeals and the judgment affirmed. On petition for re-hearing the opinion was adhered to. Nothing has transpired since that time which was not considered. I have carefully read the record and see no reason which would authorize my interference. The pardon is, therefore, refused.

(Signed.) WM. O. BRADLEY.
Governor of Kentucky.

It was announced at the executive office that the Walling case would not be passed on until tomorrow.

Destructive Fires.

Savannah, Ga., March 12.—A special to the Mornig News from Quitman, Ga., says: The most destructive fire ever seen in Quitman occurred this afternoon. The fire alarm was sounded about 3 o'clock.

The fire started in a large wooden building occupied by the Blount Turpentine Company, and the Lower Machine and Handle Factory and Bridger's Blacksmith and Carriage factory.

The building was a regular plunder shop, and it required only a few minutes for the flames to consume it. A stiff wind was blowing, and for a time it looked as if the whole business portion of the town would go. The fire started from an improvised dry kiln, owned by G. M. Badger. He undertook to dry some lumber in the building. Carried by the wind, the flames leaped from building to building with unconquerable fury and spread over a wide portion before they finally burned themselves out.

Seventeen business enterprises were burned out. The heaviest individual losses were Walker Bros. & Co., $4,000, and Stewart & Wilson, $3,000. Total loss about $30,000, one half of which is insured.

Set the Pace.

Savannah, Ga., March 12.—The Plant system broke the 100-mile fast record in the south today with a special train, which made the run between Savannah and Charleston, 108 miles, in ninety minutes. The average speed was 72 miles an hour. The special was run for Rittenhouse Moore, a large contractor, in order to reach Charleston in order to file a bid for government work.

No Nomination.

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—The Republican joint Senatorial caucus adjourned without making a nomination for United States Senator.

The Legislature which meets in extra session tomorrow is composed of 70 Republicans, 66 free silver and gold Democrats and two Populists. Senator Ogilvie, a free silver Democrat, will not be present, owing to a severe illness.

Wants the Aid of the United States.

Constantinople, March 12.—It is positively stated here that the administration of the Sultan's civil list will go into negotiations with the United States Government far the purchase of two or three iron clads that are already completed. It is said that forty thousand pounds Turkish money will be paid on account of the purchase money.

New Colony in Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., March 12.—Deals were closed today on the purchase of about 4,000 acres of the best farm lands in middle Georgia, located about ten miles from Augusta, for the organization of a colony. The Georgia Railroad, Land and Colonization Co. is at the head of the scheme.

Cuban League Formed.

Richmond, Va., March 12.—At a mass meeting held here tonight a Cuban league was organized, with Mr. H. M. Smith, Jr., as president. Among the speakers was General Bradley T. Johnson, who arraigned severely the Cleveland administration for not protecting American citizens in Cuba in their rights.

Train and Plow.

Jamestown, N. D., March 12.—A Northern Pacific passenger train collided with a rotary plow five miles west of Lamoure last night. Roadmaster Fitzgerald was killed and three others were more or less injured.

Crushed to Death.

Richmond, Va., March 12.—Charles Whitlock, aged 23 years, a native of Richmond, was crushed to death between freight cars at Clifton Forge this morning.

Gold-Bug Japan.

Yokahoma, March 12.—The House of Representatives today passed the bill establishing a gold standard in Japan.

THE
Commercial and Farmers Bank,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

Capital Stock,	$100,000.00
Surplus Fund,	16,000.00
Net Undivided Profits,	8,708.47
Deposits,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS.
J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.
B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, $225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

Officers:
Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors:
Chas M. Busbee, Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis,
J. A. Briggs, Thos. B. Crowder, F. O. Moring,
J. B. Batchelor, Chas E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

J. R. FERRALL & CO.,
Grocers,
222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF
Staple and Fancy Groceries
TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.

THEY ARE THE BEST AND MADE AT HOME.
Use no other.
ECLIPSE Ammoniated Guano.
STERLING High Grade Acid Phosphate.
Made at Caralcigh.
Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works
RALEIGH, N. C.

AH! HERE'S THE RUB

Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to
THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY
Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,
BY A STEAM PROCESS.
Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finish.
Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State.
SOWERS & HARDING, Proprietors.
Phone 19. 105 and 107 West Martin Street.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

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One Month	.50

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Invariably Payable in Advance.

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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1897.

NOT AN ISSUE.

In an article on the lease question the Statesville Landmark expresses the opinion that the Republicans and Democrats are so divided that neither party can make it an issue in politics. As THE TRIBUNE sees it, the Republican party can have no object in taking the matter into politics, because it is not in any sense a political question; but if it is to be forced on the party as an issue next year, the only consistent position to be taken is that of approval of the course of a large majority of its representatives in the Legislature. The fact that the fight on the lease in the Legislature was led by a few prominent Republicans cannot possibly commit the party to that side of the question, because the opposing forces were led by Republicans, and more than two-thirds of the Republicans in the Legislature were with them in the fight.

Discussing the matter from the Democratic standpoint, the Landmark says:

And in view of the further fact that the lease was made by a Democratic administration, by a president and board of directors who are Democrats and against whom no charge of fraud can lie, and that about three-fourths of the Democratic members of the Legislature opposed interfering with the lease, we cannot as yet comprehend how projecting it into politics will be of special benefit to the Democratic party in this State.

This is an eminently sensible and conservative view of the matter; but that does not prevent a supposed-to-be Democratic newspaper, that lays claim to leadership in its party, from seeking to discredit the late Democratic administration, the Democratic railroad directors and the Democratic majority in the Legislature. Before it can get the consent of the Democratic party to lug the lease matter into politics, it will have to convince the rank and file that it will be good politics to antagonize those who have been the recognized leaders of Democracy in the State during the past twenty or thirty years.

As THE TRIBUNE has said before, the Populist party is the only political organization that is at all concerned about the lease question and the sincerity of its opposition to the ninety-nine year lease question may well be doubted in view of its representatives in the Legislature voting to let it stand in preference to accepting a thirty-year term.

PROFESSOR DRUMMOND.

Prof. Henry Drummond, the celebrated writer on religious subjects, died Thursday at Tunbridge Wells, England. His book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," made him famous, but not until after he had despaired of finding a publisher to print it. After several had refused to bring it out, he went to Africa, leaving his manuscript with a friend. Five months after he had been separated from civilization, he received information that his book had been published, and that it had met with great success.

"Natural Law in the Spiritual World" was the work of an independent thinker. It was on a different line from all previous theological discussions. It startled the religious world and gave people something to think about, and the preachers something to preach about. It has been warmly commended and severely criticised. Its success is indicated by the fact that it has gone through many editions in this country, and has been translated into several European languages.

One of the most charming little books in the English language is "The Greatest Thing in the World" and other addresses by Prof. Drummond. It was published some years later than the other book and is adapted to the understanding of the simplest minds.

Prof. Drummond has traveled and lectured in the United States. He was forty-six years old at the time of his death, and but twenty-seven when he became famous.

TAXPAYER ANSWERED IN PART.

A correspondent of the Charlotte News, who signs himself "Taxpayer," rises to a question of information and makes his inqury as follows:

What the taxpayers of the State want to know is: What did the Governor pay ex-Justice Avery for his performance before the legislative committees in the matter of the N. C. R. R. lease bill? They want to know by what authority he employed Judge Avery; what he paid him, and whether the money has been paid or not. The Constitution and laws of North Carolina make the Attorney General of the State the legal adviser of the Governor. What we want to know from the Governor is why he did not call on the Attorney General first for an opinion as to the validity of the lease, and second, why he did not show the Legislature the necessity for employing counsel.

If taxpayer had waited until yesterday and read THE TRIBUNE he would have had some of his questions answered. As told in these columns yesterday, the Judge received three hundred and fifty dollars for "his performance before the legislative committees," and he got it out of the State treasury.

Taxpayer's other questions are not so easy to answer. In fact, THE TRIBUNE expressed itself yesterday as being in doubt in regard to some of the points raised by Taxpayer. The authority for employing Judge Avery in the capacity of a lobbyist may exist somewhere; but THE TRIBUNE has been unable to discover it. Why the Governor did not consult the Attorney-General about the lease matter is a hard question; but his reason for that was probably as good as his reason for trying to shear the Attorney-General of all authority in connection with the law suits which he wanted the Legislature to authorize him to bring. However, as he has not taken the public into his confidence in regard to that matter, it is not likely that he will vouchsafe an answer to Taxpayer's inquiry.

STREET CARS.

It is a matter for general congratulation that the street car line is to be put in operation. Since the unfortunate fire more than two months ago, Raleigh people, except those who could afford the luxury of a carriage, have had to go afoot. The cars have been sadly missed from the streets. Their return will be gladly welcomed. Besides the convenience of having the cars running, it looks more city-like to see them on the streets. And Raleigh is a city, we would have you understand.

IN POLITICS HENCEFORTH.

This Legislature made a great blow about annuling the ninety-nine year lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway, and then refused to pass a good 30-year lease bill which would have settled the matter once for all. As it is, it will now be an issue in politics henceforth.—Charlotte Observer.

Yes, yes. That is just what THE TRIBUNE has been saying. The fellows who preferred a ninety-nine year lease to one for thirty years, and so voted when brought to the test, will have to take the responsibility of making the lease question a political issue and must suffer the consequences of letting the long lease stand, involving the State in vexatious and expensive law suits, when they might have settled the whole matter and made an end of litigation. The Populists and their allies in the Republican and Democratic parties will experience some difficulty in framing an issue upon which they can go before the people. It is more likely that they will be put on the defensive than that they will force an issue. They will have to explain why they voted to let the ninety-nine year lease stand with its attendant lawsuits.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE HAS DONE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Some Things to Think About—Friends of Education Invited to Help in the Noble Work.

Editor Tribune:

It is not the purpose of this article to speak of the mistakes of the last General Assembly, but to call the attention of the public to some steps that were made, in my humble opinion, in the right direction along the line of education. It is not doubt true that the last General Assembly had opportunities along this line as no General Assembly has had for years. Never within my memory has there been such a cry come up to the General Assembly for the advancement of our educational system.

This cry did not come simply from the press of the State. All honor to the press of the State for what it has done to stir our people on this subject of education. There is no greater power for good or evil than the press of our State. It is a fact worthy of notice that while newspaper men are divided as to politics, as to religion, as to higher education, but on the subject of popular education the press of the State seems to be almost a unit for movement forward. As stated above, the cry for advancement not only came from the press, but it came from masses of people, from the honest yeomanry, the backbone of the State.

It came from laborers in our various manufacturing establishments from the workshops, from stores and from the mountains to the sea, all over our great State. Thus we see the General Assembly had opportunity to act, and we think it has acted right nobly. When the people of North Carolina demand action on any subject, then and not till then may we expect action. It takes more than an act of the General Assembly to make progress in education or to make progress in any reform movement of our State. What is that something that turns the log cabin school-house into a well built, well ventilated modern school-house? What is that something that wrives distilleries and liquor saloons out of a community or town? What is that something that makes it a shame and disgrace for a man to get drunk? What is that something whose power is greater than the power of glittering armies? In my humble opinion that power is public sentiment. Since the power of public sentiment is so great, then how important it is to have public sentiment in the right direction. It is the main object of this article to call upon the press and the friends of popular education all over our State to arouse public sentiment more and more on the subject of education. Let there be found men and women in every county in North Carolina to advocate the new school law. Explain to the people what it may and what it will do for them and for their children. Let there be activity when the time comes to vote for local taxation. Let the people know that it is possible for their respective communities to have good schools.

Show how much better it is for society of the young, for the happiness of the older and for the general welfare of all classes and conditions of people. Let the heads of families sit down and count the cost of sending one child to school ten months, and compare this cost with what they may do for much less cost, not only for their one child, but but all their children and their neighbor's children, by uniting in having a local tax for schools. We realize that the work is great; that public sentiment must be educated more and more upon this subject.

We call upon all the friends of public education of whatsoever name or denomination, of whatsoever faith or creed, to help carry on this great and noble work. We do not expect rapid movement. We realize that the advancement must be slow, but we hope and trust that we are on the eve of advancement. We are a careful people, we do not take hold of new things as fast as some of the American people in other states, but when the people of North Carolina do act, do step forward to advocate any cause, there is no uncertainty as to what they will do, for the cause.

Let all the friends of education endeavor to show to our people that the local taxation feature of our public school system is the only solid rock upon which the system can rest. Let them see what local taxation has done and is doing for all the great school systems of such states as Massachusetts, New York, and other states. When public sentiment sees and realizes that local taxation will make our school system what it should be, then and not until then, will we have it.

C. H. MEBANE,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

Mr. Maxwell Removed.

Charlotte News, 12th inst.

Mr. W. C. Maxwell this morning received a letter from Governor Russell notifying him of his removal as a director of the North Carolina railroad. Mr. Maxwell was appointed director of this road by Governor Carr.

Capt. S. B. Alexander, president of the road, tells a News reporter that he has received no communication from the governor. It is generally understood that Governor Russell intends to appoint Dr R. A. Norment of Robeson county to this position.

Col. J. L. Morehead is another Charlotte director in this road, but he is elected by the stockholders and the governor has no power to remove him. Col. Morehead being in Washington, he could not be seen regarding the matter.

THE PUNCHING MATCH

"On Saint Patrick's Day in the Morning."

TO BE THE GREATEST OF RING EVENTS

EVERYTHING IN READINESS BARRING ACCIDENTS.

Both Men Conforming Their Practice to Suit the Referee—Badly Punishing their Trainers—Trained to an Edge.

Carson, Nev., March 13.—The final work on the arena, where Corbett and Fitzsimmons will meet on St. Patrick's day, was concluded this afternoon when the reserved seats were numbered. The kinetoscope was put in place at the ring side and the arrangements whereby the big mill can be reviewed at leisure by thousands are all completed, and only require fine weather to make the picture a success. The sun had almost the fierceness of summer heat and its drying qualities were quickly manifested by the appearance of the roads, which, though still muddy in spots, were sufficiently dried to enable both to do some twelve miles of outdoor work.

The effect of yesterday's pow-wow over Siler's interpretations of the rules were manifest in the work of both men today. Fitzsimmons was particularly attentive to hitting on the break and in clinch, and Rober and Dan Hickey wore a gory appearance as the result of the Cornishman's practice. Corbett, too, did a lot of in-fighting and Billy Woods' pneumatic device did not avail him much in the way of protection from Jim's short arm punches. Corbett's foot work was most admirable and none of the squad were able to make him extend himself. The Californian's quarters were the mecca of all sight-seers today and Charlie White had his hands full in keeping the crowd, of which two-thirds were women, from encroaching too much on the limited space in the hand ball court.

Fitzsimmons has recovered from the shock he received when Corbett deliberately fouled him, according to the Chesterfield rules, and he was in great humor today. He took a good beating at quoits without a murmur, and admitted a number of deadheads to see him at work. From a short spin on the wheel, he turned to the punching bag for ten rounds, winding up with a geyser display of hard hitting. Ernst Roeber was the first man up with the gloves. Bob invited the man from Hanover to "come in and fight," and Ernest accepted the invitation. With true pugilistic hospitality Fitzsimmons met him at the door and opened a cut about the German's ear. Roeber kept "coming in" just the same, and at the end of the third and last round both men were smeared with blood. Dan Hickey laughed at Ernest's misery, but he lost his smile when Fitzsimmons split open his forehead in a break away. Three rounds were all Dan wanted, and Stenzler was thankful when his boxing engagement was declared off. Bob's inside work concluded with a few games of hand ball. He sprinted twelve miles in the afternoon behind a horse and buggy driven by his wife, and retired early.

Corbett was even more vicious than the Australian. He puffed up Jeffries lip with a straight left and dished up a few hot ones to Billy Woods, spattering Woods' mask with blood and splitting his lower lip. "Brother Joe" was more cautious than the others and kept at a respectful distance. Jim wore out Sprinter Ryan and Billy Delaney on the road before noon, covering twelve miles altogether in his morning walk. He spent considerable time with the dumb bells and clubs, contrary to his usual custom. The wrist machine was not neglected, and the punching bag was given an extra whirl. Three fast games of hand ball left the champion in a nice prespiration. Jeffries, Woods and Joe Corbett each sparred four speedy rounds and McVey took his customary trouncing. Jim has the knack of hitting in clinches down to a fine point and his boxing companions all bear red splotches on their chests as a result. Upper cutting does not seem to favor. His arms swing less rapid than Fitzsimmons' and he keeps well over the guard in a mix-up. The general appearance won over a number of Eastern experts who saw him today for the first time.

Al Smith, of New York, final stake holder in the big mill, arrived from San Francisco this morning and headed for the Bullion Bank, where he deposited $25,000 in certificates. This amount will be handed over to the winner on St. Patrick's day. After visiting Shaw's Springs, Cook's ranch and Stuart's arena, Mr. Smith dictated the following interview for distribution to press correspondents:

"The prospects are the most rosy that ever attended an affair of this sort. I find that both of the men are in admirable shape, and if there ever was a sincere pair of pugilists you have them in Corbett and Fitzsimmons. I find that they are trained to an edge and the contest should be a corker. Such confidence as the men display is astonishing. Of course, there must be a winner and a loser, but if you can find the latter or a line that would lead to that conclusion by looking over and talking to the men you beat me. I cannot, for the life of me, recall a contest which presents such complex questions as this in the matter of "calling the turn." I went out to look over the arena, too, and find it the best of its sort I ever visited. There is not a seat in the whole vast structure which does not present a clear, unobstructed view. The welter and feather weight fights I look to for a whole lot of genuine sport. The men are so evenly matched and have trained so faithfully that I would not be a bit surprised to see the best fight of the three crop out in one of the lesser engagements. With these conditions, backed up by weather such as one would expect to find in tropical lands this time of year, I predict that Mr. Stuart will get some returns for the ceaseless and untiring pluck he has displayed. It would take a whole lot of money to induce me to miss the treat I know is in store for the lovers of the manly art."

"AL SMITH."

Ticket sales are light in Carson, but a good demand is reported from the West.

S. A. L. CHANGES.

A New Office—The New Scale at Work.

The Seaboard Air Line offices on the corner of Halifax and North streets, once more present a lively appearance. The popular and genial master of transportation, Captain J. M. Turner, has moved his entire force from Johnson street station to the offices above mentioned. Captain Turner and his popular private secretary, Mr. J. Hunter Lawrence, will occupy the late Major J. C. Winder's office. The room adjoining will be used as train dispatchers' offices. Mr. C. Y. Cheatham, the chief clerk, will occupy the room adjoining the dispatcher's office.

The first division of the S. A. L. will be in charge of Mr. Lee Johnson, assisted by Messrs. A. H. Nowell and V. L. Cherry, train dispatchers. Second division will be in charge of Mr. W. H. Blacknall, assisted by Messrs. G. C. Scarlet and W. H. Smith, train dispatchers. The wiring of the offices was under the supervision of Chief Lineman Robt. Allison. The building now presents a neat and new appearance, and is comfortable in every appointment.

Mr. J. W. Allison has accepted the position of day operator at Johnson street station and Mr. Frank H. Moore has been made night operator.

The S. A. L. people are making many improvements in their yard. A complete set of new scales are now being put in with a registered tonnage of one hundred thousand pounds. The work is rapidly progressing.

A commission as director of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind was yesterday issued to Mr. James A. Briggs. Mr. Briggs was in doubt for a while whether he could afford to accept the position, since the new law, which Wake county's Senator had passed, will prohibit the firm of which he is a member, from selling a single article to that institution. So many citizens have asked Mr. Briggs to remain on the board, however, that he has decided to do so, although he will lose some of his trade by this act.

Mr. Kemp Merritt, who has been appointed a director on this board, says that he cannot accept the position. He is employed by Crowder & Rand, and they sell a large amount of goods to the instituion every month, and he could not afford to deprive his employers of this trade.

This absurd piece of legislation is depriving our institution of some of their best directors. Indeed, there are not many business men in the city who feel that they can afford to impair their sales by accepting a position which requires much work and brings little or no honor. When the business men are taken from these boards their efficiency is crippled, to say the least.

SENATOR W. LEE PERSON.

He Was Entertained at a Reception in Goldsboro Last Week.

On Wednesday evening of last week the Reception club of Goldsboro tendered to Senator Person and such of the other colored members of the late General Assembly as were pleased to put in an appearence, a reception in honor of the record made by themselves in the legislature. The hall was taxed to its utmost capacity. Senator Person's wife met many of her old friends, she having formerly lived in Goldsboro. Prof. Sumner of the welcome committee, and also master of ceremonies, introduced Rev. P. W. Russell, who delivered the welcome address. He was followed by Prof. W. S. Hagan, who spoke in high terms of the senator and his colleagues and assured them that the colored people of Goldsboro were with them and would ever honor them for the record made for their race in the legislature.

Senator Person responded in a manner fitting to the occasion. He expressed himself as unworthy of such high honor. He expressed his pleasure in having helped to pass several bills that would especially benefit our race; among them the appropriation for the training of colored teachers. He regretted that his pet bill for the protection of the morals of our colored women was defeated.

Mr. Battle spoke next and said the women of our race, though denied the suffrage, were a prime factor in the Republican party.

Rev. C. Dillard moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Senator Person for his immovable stand in the interest of his race. The ladies were allowed the right of suffrage in this case.

The hour having arrived to satisfy the inner man, the tables were prepared and the guests seated themselves. When the inner man was satisfied some time was spent in pleasant gossip, after which the crowd dispersed.

Attraction at Metropolitan.

Manager Meares, of the Metropolitan Opera House, announces the following attractions booked, all of which are excellent shows:

"The Yellow Kid in McFadden's Row of Flats," the 29th inst. Commencing the 30th the Rachelle Renard Co. repertoir, who played a two-weeks' engagement at Lynchburg and Petersburg to crowded houses, will fill a week's engagement. Edison's Projectiscope Co. will appear the second week in April. This is one of the greatest attractions of the season, and will draw good audiences.

Mr. Meares says he has some other splendid companies booked for later dates.

Recital Extraordinary.

It will make you laugh and cry, as you are taken back into the good "old times down South," and no living man can so thrill the heart as Polk Miller. You will think there is a genuine old plantation darky hid in his banjo, and you can have an evening of innocent pleasure unexcelled.

The Tabernacle Sunday school will have Mr. Polk Miller at the Academy of Music Thursday night, April 15th. Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Crowded houses greet Polk Miller everywhere.

Civil Term Closed.

Special to The Tribune.

Greenville, N. C., March 13.—Judge Robinson finished the civil docket for the January term of the court here, which was adjourned until this week, Friday evening. He left for his home in Goldsboro.

Next week Judge Robinson presides over the court at Williamston, and March 29 opens the spring term of the criminal court here. Most all of the cases tried this week were railroad cases.

REED FOR SPEAKER

Nominated by an Unusually Large Republican Caucus.

TARIFF BILL TO BE PROMPTLY REPORTED

RULES OF THE HOUSE CRITICISED AND ATTACKED.

All the Present House Officers Renominated—Speedy Action on the New Tariff Bill Deemed a Necessity.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Speaker Reed was unanimously nominated for speaker of the House of Representatives at tonight's Republican caucus. The attendance of members was unusually large, 192 of the 203 Republicans being present. The new members were conspicuously numerous.

Mr. Payne, of New York, was selected to place Mr. Reed in nomination. He referred in flattering terms to Mr. Reed's popularity in the House. He said that Mr. Reed was nominated when this congress was elected, that he was the choice of the Republican party and that it was the business of the caucus to respond to this popular demand. When Mr. Payne had taken his seat, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who occupied the chair, put the motion, and it was adopted without a dissenting vote. Mr. Payne, of New York, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, two of the veteran members of the House were designated to escort the speaker, who was quietly seated in his private office, to the floor. As he entered, all the members rose to their feet and greeted him with a hearty burst of applause. Mr. Reed bowed his acknowldgment, and standing in the area before the speaker's desk said:

"Gentlemen—I am very greatly gratified by your kind action tonight, and shall try to serve your wishes with whatever ability I have.

"We have again, as in the last congress, a politically divided legislative power. The House of Representatives will be Republican by a considerable majority, and, fresh from the people, will endeavor to carry out their wishes. I do not doubt your determination to do all in your power to bring this session of congress to a speedy close. Our duty is simple, and the people expect us to perform it at once and then leave to them the recovery of the country from the stagnation and depression of business which have so sorely tried the patience of a vigorous and growing people.

"What others may see fit to do we do not know, but we have strong hopes that all branches of the government will be in accord as to the policy of giving to the people immediately whatever relief their wisdom may devise."

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the committee on ways and means, next took the floor and briefly addressed the caucus on the work of his committee. He pointed out the necessity of speedy action on the tariff bill, and explained that it would be promptly reported on the re-assembling of congress. He created some enthusiasm in concluding by his declaration that the tariff should be so adjusted as to raise whatever revenue was needed without additional sales of bonds.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution providing for a committee or seven members to revise the rules.

Mr. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, made a motion to adjourn. This, amid some confusion, was voted down, and Mr. Walker was permitted to proceed with his remarks. He criticised the rules, and maintained that an impression existed that they did not permit that freedom of debate which the House desired.

Mr. Mahony, of New York, followed in a few remarks in which he asserted that the "gag law" which was so prominent in the Fifty-first congress did not die in that congress, but had been re-enacted here. That it was the usual trick of self-constituted leaders temporarily to move the adoption of the rules of the preceding congress, but that it was easier to move "Mount Etna" than to secure their amendment after this was done.

The Walker resolution was tabled. A resolution was adopted which requires the chairman of the caucus to call a caucus when requested by twenty-five members in writing.

All the present House officers were then renominated. They are as follows:

Chaplain—Henry N. Conden, Michigan.

Clerk—Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Benjamin F. Russell, of Missouri.

Doorkeeper—W. J. Glenn, of New York.

At 8:50 the caucus adjourned.

EXCITEMENT IN WILMINGTON

ALL PARTIES AND FACTIONS PREPARING FOR THE COMING CONTEST.

An Alliance Against Russellism—An Incendiary Suspect Arrested—Two Small Fires Yesterday.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., March 13.—Parties and factions of parties are now girding up their loins for next week's fight in the primaries.

The Democratic primaries will be held on Friday and that of the Republicans on Tuesday night. A prominent issue in the election will be the constitutionality of the new city amendment.

A bitter fight against Governor uRssell and Russelism has been planned by the Democrats and dissatisfied Republicans.

Frank Mock, colored, a desperate character, was arrested here tonight for larceny. It is thought that he knows something about the origin of the recent incendiary fires which caused such destruction in the city recently.

There were two small fires here today. One was of an incendiary origin and the other was accidental. The total damage was not more than $150. There was ample insurance.

A STRONG COMPANY

Organized in Raleigh to Build Stone Mountain Railroad.

GEORGE W. HENSHAW IS PRESIDENT

FOREMOST MEN OF THIS AND OTHER STATES FOR OFFICERS.

To Develop an Immensely Rich Section of Country and Tap an Inexhaustible Supply of the Finest of Granite.

There was organized in the city of Raleigh, March 11, a company which has for its purpose the development of the Northwestern part of North Carolina, the Southwestern part of Virginia and the Northeastern part of Tennessee.

Reference is made to the Stone Mountain Railway Company, the charter for which was granted by the recent session of the General Assembly. The subscribers to the capital stock of the company held their first meeting here March 11, 1897, and elected H. L. Smith, of Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Wells, of Washington, D. C.; J. E. Stagg, of Durham, N. C., and G. W. Hinshaw, of Winston, N. C., directors. The directors afterwards held a meeting and elected G. W. Hinshaw president; J. E. Stagg, vice-president; Miss E. M. Hinshaw, secretary; H. L. Smith, treasurer, and W. H. Wells, chief engineer. The principal office will be in Winston, N. C., where the president may be addressed. It is the purpose of this company to build a standard-gauge railroad from a point on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad at or near North Wilkesboro, N. C., in a northerly direction, a distance of twenty miles to Stone Mountain, thence across the Blue Ridge into Alleghany county, thence via one of two routes—one in a Northwesterly direction through Alleghany and Ashe counties, N. C., to the Virginia or Tennessee line, so as to connect with a road now being built from Abington, Va., to the Northwest into the coal fields of Scott, Wise and Russell counties, Virginia, and in a southeasterly direction to the North Carolina or Tennessee line; or from Stone Mountain in a westerly direction through Alleghany and Ashe counties, to the Tennessee line and thence on to a connection with Bristol, Tenn. The line via Abington would put the coal fields of Virginia within less than 200 miles of Winston, N. C.

A large section of the country through which this road runs is especially productive of good cattle and horses equal to any east of the Mississippi River, and in timber, iron ores, coal and other minerals, and in its natural beauty and climate has perhaps no equal on the American continent. Stone Mountain Granite and Timber Company, a North Carolina corporation, with one hundred thousand dollars capital stock, owns Stone Mountain, which is five miles in circumference and seven hundred and fifty feet high, solid granite of the finest quality, and this is only a small part of the ten mile area of granite around it. Besides the granite, this company owns several thousand acres of the finest timber lands of that section. Col. H. L. Smith, of Norfolk, Va., is president of Stone Mountain Granite and Timber Company; G. W. Hinshaw, of Winston, N. C., vice president, and Walter Sharpe, of Norfolk, is secretary and treasurer. The company has offices in both Winston, N. C., and Norfolk, Va. The building of Stone Mountain Railroad means that the rich iron ores in the section through which it runs will be utilized. Iron furnaces, stone quarries and saw mills will dot the line and the granite, iron, lumber and coal will find a market through North Carolina and add immensely to the freight traffic to Norfolk, Wilmington and other points. This will be the shortest possible coal line to a very large portion of North Carolina and is destined to be a road of very great importance. Fifteen miles of the suggested Abington connection are graded, ready for the track and an engineering force is now making betterment surveys to Stone Mountain from the N. W. N. C. R. R., the line having heretofore been surveyed. It is such enterprises as these that build up and make a State rich.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW

SUPT. MEBANE BEING FLOODED WITH INQUIRIES.

Copies of the New Law Being Issued—Republican Educational School Laws Complimented.

Superintendent of Public Instruction C. H. Mebane issued yesterday to the county examiners and newspapers printed copies of the recent act of the Legislature to revise and improve the public school system of the State.

The bill makes a number of radical changes in the laws heretofore governing the public schools and very many letters of inquiry have been received by Mr. Mebane. It was these inquiries which constrained him to have the bill printed in this temporary form.

Later all the public school laws will be compiled and printed in both pamphlet and book form with various knotty sections construed by the superintendent of public instruction.

The new law goes into effect June 1st, and a meeting of the State board of education will be held very soon for the purpose of appointing the State board of examiners provided for by the bill. Mr. Mebane will be ex-officio chairman of this board.

Since assuming charge of the office of superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Mebane has made an excellent record and there is every indication that under his aggressive administration public education will make long strides onward and upward. It is generally conceded that the educational legislation enacted by the late Legislature is far superior to that of any preceding one, at least for many years. And to Mr. Mebane is due very much of the credit for the enactment. He was untiring in his labors among the committees and the bills passed were drafted or at least revised under his direction. The Republican party is being congratulated for its salutary educational laws.

CONDITION OF N. Y. BANKS

STATEMENT FAVORABLE IN NEARLY EVERY ITEM.

Money Going to the Interior—Deposits Increased $1,232,700—Circulation Contracted $194,000.

New York, March 13.—The New York Financier says this week:

The total cash reserves of the New York banks according to their statements of March 13 were $197,000,000. Of this amount ten banks out of the sixty-five institutions associated with the clearing house, hold $97,000,000, or nearly one-half of all the cash in the banks. The loans of the New York banks are now $505,912,500, a record surpassed only in the fall of 1895, and the deposits are $578,693,800, which is higher than has been touched since October, 1894.

This will serve to show the strong basis underlying what now seems like a decided revival in business.

The statement for the week is favorable in nearly every item. The expansion in loans of $3,850,700 is due mainly to the borrowing by importers, who are taking goods out of bond in anticipation of higher tariff duties. Philadelphia reports the same activity in this regard, rates for money there having advanced slightly on the strength of the demand. The banks of New York lost over $1,500,000 last week to the interior. The inquiry for small bills is becoming larger every day, which is of itself an indication of broadening trade, but it is also true that New York has offered an excellent market for interior borrowers.

A letter to this paper from Kansas City says that some of the best paper there has been going to New York at low rates, that continued favorable offers have drawn considerable business from that point. Such transactions probably account for the high figures of New York city bank loans. There are indications, however, that the remarkable ease in money will not continue indefinitely. Funds undoubtedly are in better demand and a a further reduction in the reserves of the New York banks is not at all improbable. The contraction this week is $2,693,375. The loss of $2,385,200 in cash is accounted for by the heavy treasury transactions and the interior movement. Deposits increased $1,232,700, and circulation contracted $194,900. This reduction, which has been going on since October, has resulted up to the present time in a shrinkage of nearly five millions in bank notes taken out by the New York banks. The movement has probably reached its culmination, although the continued high prices maintained on government bonds make the profit on circulation smaller than ever.

Loans—March 13, 1897, $505,912,500; March 14, 1896, $466,526,900; March 16, 1895, $489,004,000.

Specie—March 13, 1897, $85,274,100; March 14, 1896, $60,845,100; March 16, 1895, $67,578,600.

Legal tenders—March 13, 1897, $112,262,900; March 14, 1896, $30,066,100; March 16, 1895, $79,649,800.

Net deposits—March 13, 1897, $578,693,800; March 14, 1896, $469,809,500; March 16, 1895, $518,496,500.

Circulation—March 13, 1897, $16,211,300; March 14, 1896, $14,234,800; March 16, 1895, $518,496,500.

Total reserve—March 13, 1897, $197,537,000; March 14, 1896, $143,901,200; March 16, 1895, $147,222,000.

Reserve required—March 13, 1897, $144,673,450; March 14, 1896, $122,451,900; March 16, 1895, $129,674,125.

Excess of reserve—March 13, 1897, $52,863,550; March 14, 1896, $21,449,300; March 16, 1895, $17,547,875.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

BAILEY OF TEXAS NAMED FOR SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Beat Two Rivals on First Ballot—Other Nominations—Resolution for a Joint Caucus.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—This ticket was nominated at the caucus of the Democratic members of the House this afternoon:

Joseph W. Bailey, Texas, Speaker.

E. G. Bagby, District of Columbia, chaplain.

James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, clerk.

H. H. Mohler, Illinois, sergeant-at-arms.

G. M. Crookshank, Alabama, doorkeeper.

T. B. Stackhouse, South Carolina, postmaster.

Ike Hill, Ohio; George Browning, Virginia; Felton Knight, Georgia, and James English, of California, special employees.

There has been for several weeks an active canvass for the speakership nomination. The three candidates were Jos. W. Bailey, of Texas; Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, and James D. Richardson, of Tennessee. Before the caucus met today, Mr. Richardson withdrew with the understanding that he should be elected permanent chairman of the Democratic caucus. This was supposed to narrow the field to Bailey and McMillin, but after these gentlemen had been placed in nomination a third candidate was presented by Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, in the person of Mr. Richard Bland, of Missouri, the silver dollar candidate for Presidential honors at the Chicago convention. Mr. Bailey proved to be an easy winner, securing a larger vote than both his rivals combined. The five members of the New York delegation, excepting Mr. Sulzer, supported Mr. Bailey, the majority of his vote coming principally from the South. The vote was: Bailey, 56; McMillin, 30; Bland, 22.

Mr. Bailey was awaiting the result in the appropriations committee room where a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sayers, Texas; Cox, Tennessee, and McClellan, New York, met him and after extending their congratulations escorted him to the House chamber, where he was received with applause. The young Texan ascended to the Speaker's platform and expressed his gratification at the honor conferred upon him and advocated harmony in the party.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five Representatives be appointed to confer with the Democratic Senators for the purpose of having a joint caucus of Senators and members, during the Fifty-fifth Congress, to the end that harmony and uniformity of party action may prevail in the course to be followed by the Democratic Senators and Representatives.

The caucus then adjourned.

New Shoe Store!

. . OPENING OF . .

NEW SPRING SHOES

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calf, Russia Calf, Titan Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vici Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc.

Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayettville Street.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, Over $6,000,000.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager,
Raleigh, N. C.

EIGHT HANDSOME CARS

And a 120-Horse Power Dynamo Have Been Ordered

FOR RALEIGH'S STREET RAILWAY

THE NEW CAR SERVICE TO BE IN OPERATION MAY 1.

Stockholders of the Company Held a Meeting Yesterday—Work Upon the Car Shed and Power-House to Commence at Once.

An order was mailed last night to the General Electric company at Schenectady, N. Y., for eight handsome new street cars. The order was forwarded by Mr. Charles Johnson for the Raleigh Electric company and the cars are to be used in operating the street railway of this city.

An order has also been forwarded for a 120-horse power dynamo and other machinery needed in the re-establishment of Raleigh's street car power house. The street car line is to be run on schedule time not later than May 1.

It is expected that within the next week work will be commenced upon the new power house and will be pushed with all possible speed to immediate completion. However, the contract is not yet awarded, nor have the managers of the company determined upon the kind of material to be used in its construction.

There was a meeting of the stockholders of the company yesterday at noon in Mr. W. R. Tucker's office. It was at this meeting that the managers of the company were instructed to at once thoroughly equip the street car system and the arc lighting plant. Both have been inoperative since the fire on New Year's night, when the electric light plant was completely destroyed by fire. Almost the only property saved was three street cars, which were at the time out of the car shed. These will be used when the car servic is resumed, making eleven cars at the disposal of the Raleigh traveling public.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon there was a large attendance of stockholders and the enthusiastic spirit manifested by them indicated that as the new system shall rise phoenix-like from the ashes of the New Year's fire, it will be conducted in a vigorous and thoroughly up-to-date manner.

Now that the people have had an ample opportunity for a practical illustration of the serious inconvenience and baneful effect attendant upon an inoperative car line, all patriotic citizens should do all in their power to accord to the company a liberal support.

Heretofere the complaint has been made that the car service did not pay, and the principal source of revenue was from the electric light plant. This is not as it should be, and the Tribune has an abiding faith in Raleigh as a progressive city and believes that the new system will yield a goodly revenue.

The company asks that all citizns who can possibly do so, patronize the light plant. This will assure the success of both branches of the service. Raleigh must have a good car service, and business men should spare no expense in assuring its successful operation.

The city is to be congratulated upon the re-establishment of the car system and it is to be hoped that the service may be resumed even before May 1.

CITY POLITICS.

Registrars and Poll-Holders Appointed—Many Candidates Out.

The absorbing topic among local politicians now is the coming municipal contest. The board of aldermen have held a special meeting and appointed the poll holders, selected the voting places and called the election.

The election of mayor, city clerk, tax collector and three aldermen from each ward is ordered to be held on Monday, May 3, 1897. The voting places for the respective wards of the city were declared to be as follows:

First Ward—Kennett's store, on corner of Jones and Salisbury streets.

Second Ward—Haynes' shop, on Blount street, near corner of Blount and Morgan streets.

Third Ward—Jones' warehouse, on corner of Blount and Davie streets.

Fourth Ward—City lot, corner of Salisbury and Davie streets.

The following named citizens and qualified voters of their respective wards, who are able to read the English language, were appointed registrars of election in their respective wards, to-wit:

For First Ward—L. H. Lumsden (Dem.), R. B. Crutchfield (Pop.), J. B. Mills (Rep.)

For Second Ward—C. A. Separk (Dem.), O. M. Marshburn (Pop.), Thos. Taylor (Rep.)

For Third Ward—Robt. G. Upchurch (Dem.), A. J. Scarborough (Pop.) and Henry Christmas (Rep.)

For Fourth Ward—D. S. Hamilton (Dem.), W. H. Strother (Pop.), Fagan Clements (Rep.)

These registrars are to revise the existing city registration books of their respective wards in such a manner that the books will show an accurate list of the electors.

A new registration will not be held. No one will have to register unless he has moved into the ward since the last city election or has come of age since that time.

The registration books will be open for voters to register every Saturday, beginning with March 27, until the Saturday before the election, that is, for six weeks preceding the election.

The contest for the various positions will be lively from now until the primaries are held. It is said that the same rule will be used in the Democratic primaries which was tried two years ago. According to this rule each elector votes in his ward primary directly for his choice for mayor, city clerk, tax collector, and for every fifteen votes or fraction over ten votes for a candidate for one of these positions, the candidate appoints a delegate to the city nominating convention. This plan seems to have given satisfaction.

The woods are full of candidates for chief of police. This position is filled by the aldermen. Among the Democratic candidates for chief of police are Capt. C. D. Heartt, the present incumbent, J. M. Norwood, P. C. Hardie, Wiley Clifton, Charles Walters, Capt. Robt. H. Brooks, Frederick Saunders and W. A. Gattis.

Frank Womble is said to be a candidate for city clerk against Ham P. Smith, who now holds this position.

In the contest for the mayoralty it appears now to be Will Russ against the field. Thomas Badger is understood to be a candidate for this honor and the name of Needham Broughton is being mentioned, while Frank Stronach is said to be an independent candidate.

The names of several other parties are being mentioned by their friends.

There is some talk of a citizens' ticket, and it is said that a meeting will be held in the court house soon by the voters of the Third ward and a citizens' aldermanic ticket nominated.

New Advertisements.

W. E. Jones, Spring Millinery—page 8.
W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., Straw Matting—page 5.
S. & D. Berwanger, Dry Goods—page 5.
Julius Lewis Hardware Co.—Bicycles—page 2.
S. C. Pool, Spring Shoes—page 5.
Poole & Moring, E. E. M. Cigarettes and Smoking Tobacco—page 8.
Citizen's National Bank, Statement—page 6.

GREEN FRONT SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.

WHISKEY, WINES,

Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

LUNCH ROOM. PRIVATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

NORTH CAROLINA CORN WHISKEY

A SPECIALTY.

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey

OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

STRAW MATTING WEEK:

Monday, March 15th, to Saturday, March 20th.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Your choice in Straw Mattings should be made this week from our grand aggregate of new ideas, The patterns are not only new, but exceedingly artistic and handsome—the best, in fact, that could be selected from the importer's offerings for the season. The largest and grandest display of Straw Mattings ever exhibited in Raleigh. The prices are very moderate, and we make and lay them free.

CHINA.

PHENIX.—A jointless China Matting, extra heavy, reversable, both sides smooth, colors fast. The best China Matting for wear. This season's price, per yard.....35c.

CLOVER.—A good contract jointless China Matting, very heavy and smooth, lays well on the floor, and wears to perfection. This season's price, per yard, 25c.

H. M.—A contract fancy China, that experience has proven will wear well. This season's price, per yard.....18c.

XX.—A fancy China Matting, good and heavy, will go with this season's price, per yard.....15c.

JAPAN.

RUBY.—A double woven Japanese Meatting, diffrent pattern on each side, linen warp, and lays just like a carpet. The designs are beautiful and artistic. This matting is something entirely new, never being shown in Raleigh before. It is worth your time to see this matting alone. To introduce this matting, we we have made the price per yard, made and laid .....65c.

NIPPON.—A Japanese Matting tracking for halls; borders on each side, and inverted figures in the center. This is also new to this market, and a happy thought for halls. One yard wide and extra heavy, we make the price.... 40c.

KIOTO.—A Japanese Matting that looks and wears like carpet. The designs on this matting are beautiful. Colors fast. This season's price.....50c.

Five hundred rolls, and hundreds and hundreds of patterns to select from—by far the greatest showing of Straw Mattings ever exhibited here. Our description of the few lines named will give you a faint idea only of the grand showing we make. You should buy now while the assortments are complete. The choice ones are sure to go first.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal —AND— Wood

B. W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices,

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Favetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

The Greater Berwangers.

SPRING CLAIMS YOUR THOUGHTS AND OURS NOW.

All our improvements are not entirely completed, but they are too far along to interfere with your convenience. You will find us ready to talk spring fashions and show spring styles.

We never approached a new season so confidently. We have bettered Raleigh's best store, widened its service, raised its value-standard, lowered its price-scale. But it's Berwanger's still. The same old reliable servant of the people. Success hasn't turned our heads. Only prodded us on—kept us striving to improve. No store ever had greater encouragement; no community ever had a more complete and perfect store. There's got to be a leader, you know—a pusher ahead. Plenty of followers in our footsteps, but the strides are too long, They can't catch up. The pace is too rapid.

The betterment is in reality—not in prophecy. You can see the spring suits. They are the first in want. We can show you the latest patterns of the fashion centry—$7.50 to $25. Styles by the hundreds. Model suits. Largest Variety is one of the things you are sure of here; Best Value is another; Lowest Price is another. That is about all there is to satisfaction, and the satisfaction is guaranteed.

Spring Hats, Spring Suits, Spring Furnishings.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

GOMEZ AND THE SPANIARD.

Reporter Morote's Experience in the Patriot Camp.

Madrid, Feb. 23.—El Liberal published yesterday a long telegram from Senor Morote, its war correspondent in Cuba, giving an account of his experience while a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents. The public here is not inclined to believe all that Morote says, or rather all that El Liberal attributes to him. Everybody in Madrid knows that this newspaper, although Republican, has of late been in close touch with Premier Canovas in everything regarding the Cuban question. The Spanish Premier has had no supporter warmer than El Liberal for his scheme of reforms. The proposed reforms having so far failed to induce the Cuban insurgents to enter into negotiations for peace, the policy of the Cabinet and its organs now is to say that all Cubans of high social standing would willingly accept the projected reforms, but are prevented from doing so by Gen. Maximo Gomez, whose will is supreme among the insurgents. Morote's despatch was, accordingly, worded with the greatest care, so that it might convey a favorable impression upon the people here. But the Spanish are becoming incredulous. They cannot understand how, if Maximo Gomez is the autocrat depicted by Morote, the latter could so easily escape death, despite the alleged manifest desire of Gomez that this punishment should be inflicted upon him. Neither can any one here be made to believe that men of talent and prominence, such as Morote says he saw in the insurgent ranks, and whose names he gives, should submit to the despotic will of a "foreign adventurer" when nothing prevents them from deserting him.

Another thing which is rather obscure in Morote's story is the reason which induced him to go to the Cuban camp. Did he go merely as a newspaper correspondent who wished to see things for himself and break the monotony of Gen. Weyler's official reports? Was he an agent of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, charged with the mission of investigating the actual feeling of the insurgents with regard to the reforms? Would Marcos Garcia, the famous Mayor of Sancti Spiritus, have dared to provide him with letters for President Cisneros and other Cuban officials had he not been duly authorized to do so? How was it that Marcos Garcia was not court-martialed? Everybody knows that, not for writing to insurgents, but simply for receiving letters from them, many a person has been deported to the Spanish penal settlements in Africa.

According to the dispatch Morote was for a week a prisoner of the insurgents, court-martialed and acquitted. On Feb. 10 he left Sancti Spiritus with a pass issued by the Spanish General, Luque, authorizing him to visit forts Pico Tuerto and Alonso Sanchez. Three miles from the city limits his guide told him, "Look out now. We are already in Cuba Libre." Scarcely had he uttered the words when an insurgent force appeared and seized Morote. This happened near the house of the guide, El Chuchi. The officer in command of the insurgents allowed him to remain there over night, pending the arrival of his chief. There was nothing to eat. The house was a miserable hut. The guide's family consisted of his wife, who was out in the yard preparing some coffee, and six children, one crippled and idiotic, all naked and moving about with several hogs. Morote passed the night as best he could in a hammock.

Early in the morning ten more insurgents arrived at the house. Later a few pacificos came and warned them that Spanish troops were approaching, hearing which they all hurriedly left the place. Morote thought then of making his escape, but the sudden return of the insurgents prevented him. He was soon after taken to the camp of Manaquita, which was occupied by Rosendo Garcia's band. Here Morote says:

"I sent word to Marcos Garcia, Mayor of Sancti Spiritus, informing him of what occurred. For the purpose of procuring my liberty and also of providing me with the means of investigating the effect of reforms upon the insurgents, Marcos Garcia sent me letters addressed to President Cisneros, to Severo Pina, Minister of Finance, to Brigadier Jose Miguel Gomez, and to other important men in the would-be Cuban republic.

"In these letters Marcos Garcia said: 'The object of the reforms is to reach an understanding which may save the moral and material interests of the country. You will never obtain privileges for Cuba by force of arms.' A suggestion was made in the letters that I would willingly speak to Maximo Gomez.

"The letters having been sent to their destination, the first reply I received was from the Minister of Finance, Severo Pina, who said that the only aspiration of the Cubans was to see their island free; that I would be taken before Maximo Gomez; and, finally, that a safe conduct would be given to me upon my return.

"It took two days to do all this. While in their camp the insurgents requested me to read to them the opinions of Castelar, Piy Margall, Moret, Comas, Valera, and others upon diplomatic action in Cuba, as published in an extra issue of El LiRberal, of which I had a copy. They all praised Castelar's declarations opposing American intervention, and those of Pi y Margall urging the Government to establish Canadian home rule in Cuba.
tracts from thes articles printed in The Sun about a month ago.]

"In conversation with me the Cuban officers privately said they were willing to accept autonomy as the basis of a compromise.

"Meals at the camp consisted of roast meat, when it could be had, and sweet potatoes, without bread or wine. When I was taken prisoner I tore up Gen. Luque's safe conduct. This precaution saved my life.

"On February 12, I started with an escort toward Maximo Gomez's camp, on the cattle farm Barrancones, wher we arrived on the afternoon of the next day. The Cuban Generalissimo wore a dark-blue uniform, cap, and riding boots. His insignia consisted of three stars on the collar of his coat. He looks very old, but strong. His nickname of 'Chino Viejo' well becomes him, for he certainly has all the appearance of an old decrepit Chinese. His temper is terribly brutal. On entering his tent I bowed to him familiarly. This dialogue followed:

"'Who are you?'

"'An enemy. I am a Spanish newspaper man.'

"'Are you coming to save the country?'

"'The liberties which Spain has conceded to Cuba may save the island from ruin.'

"'Let me notify you that you are a prisoner of war. You will suffer the consequences of having fraudulently pepetrated into the Cuban camp.'

"'I am at your orders.'

"Saying this, I was going to withdraw, when, facing me, Maximo Gomez said:

"'Sign a declaration recognizing the independence of Cuba; otherwise you will be shot.'

"'You may shoot me.' Here Maximo Gomez's wrath burst forth. After offering me all sorts of insults and affronts, he ordered the chief of his escort, the so-called Lieut.-Col. Bernabe Roza, to hold me as a prisoner, incomunicado, with sentries to watch me. I was then subjected to a scrupulous search. Al my personal effects were seized, including the copy of El Liberal and the letter from Severo Pina authorizing me to come to Gomez's camp. Pina, with the other members of the insurgent Government, had gone back to Camaguey, and so I could not have his protection.

"In compliance with the orders of the Generalissimo, nobody addressed a word to me. I was already considered as sentenced to death. Some looked upon me with curiosity, otheres seemed to pity me.

"As I said before, my precaution in tearing up Gen. Luque's pass saved me from death, for no evidence could now be found that I had come as an envoy from the Government to propose to the insurgents the acceptance of the projected reforms.

"My first deposition was taken at 8 o'clock that night. On my way to the tent of Brigadier Domingo Mendez Capote I passed by the entire insurgent band. The band played the 'Marseillaise.' Dr. Mendez Capote, who was a teacher in the University of Havana, recived my deposition, which took until midnight to write out and filled many sheets of paper. I told the truth. I said that I was no emissary from the Spanish Government, and had come merely for the purpose of witnessing scenes of the war among the insurgents.

"After the deposition I went to sleep. Early in the morning I was awakened by the buglers sounding the reveille. The camp was then moved to another part of the estate. I could see then that the insurgent forces there consisted of some 800 to 1,000 men, all cavalry, four cannon, and a torpedo thrower. The horses were good; the cavalry men were all well dressed and fairly well equipped. All the articles they wore, such as boots, straps, belts, cartridge cases, as well as the cartridges themselves, came from the insurgent shops in Camaguey. Some negro soldiers were completely nude. Discipline is rigidly enforced through blood and fire.

"Toward the afternoon of Sunday, February 14, Maximo Gomez arrived at the new camp, and I was arraigned before a council of war, made up of Dr. Mendez Capote, President, and Brigadiers Pujab, Sanchez Agramonte, and Lieut.-Col. Caneda. Lawyer Villuendas acted as secretary, and Fernando Freyre de Andrade, a former Magistrate of the Court of Appeals of Havana, as assessor to the council. The prosecutor was Brigadier Jose Aleman, and Col. Alberdi was my counsel. The session was held under a seiba tree. Prosecutor Aleman charged me with being a spy in the service of the Spanish Government. In a declamatory style he spoke of the welfare of the Cuban people and of the cause of the war. He said that he regretted to have to ask the council to sentence me to death, but that the blood of Maximo Gomez's son called for revenge.

"Col. Alberdi, my counsel, proved that I was not a spy, since I had come to their camp with a permit from their Minister of Finance. When he finished speaking, I said a few words in my behalf, and could see that with the exception of the negroes everybody was in favor of my acquittal.

"The council reserved its decision until the next day. During the night I was visited by Abren, Agramonte, Alberdi, Caneda, Duque, Negra, Alvarez, and Otarra, of the sanitary corps; Capote, Freyre, and Villuendas, of the juridical corps; Guerrin, Fermin Valdes, Gutierrez, Primelles, Latorre, Mendoza, Sanchez Molina, Tabel, Miguel Varona, Reguera, Macia, Pinar, Torriente and Gomez del Olmo. None of these dared say anything against independence, for fear of Maximo Gomez, who proclaims it under penalty of death; but all said that if reforms had been given in due time war might possibly have been averted. All spoke of Spain with enthusiasm, for hatred is felt by Maximo Gomez alone. Martinez Campos was greatly praised by them and pointed out as the only man who can save Cuba. All the young men in the band belong to aristocratic families of Havana.

"At daybreak on February 15 the council's sentence was announced to me by Freyre. I was acquitted. All congratulated and embraced me, saying that they would never cause an abyss of hatred to be opened between Spain and Cuba.

"When I was about to depart, the American, Col. Gordon, came to me, and, pointing to his rifle, said:

"'With this I wounded the chivalrous Gen. Echague at the Rubi Hills.'

"Finally an escort led me to Sancti Spiritus, where I arrived after a march of fourteen hours, during which I could not get anything to eat."

Senor Morote, the Spanish journalist who told the above story of his experience, is now on his way from this port to Havre. While in New York he refused to say anything for publication; but he spoke freely upon Cuban affairs to a gentleman with whom he had a long conversation in Washington. Morote said then that in his opinion reforms would not in the least affect the course of the war, as the insurgents, without distinction, were more determined than ever to continue fighting for independence, which is quite different from the opinions he appears to have cabled from Havana to El Liberal. As our Madrid correspondent suggests, El Liberal's version of what Morote said may have been written expressly to please Premier Canovas.

It is learned that while in Washington Senor Morote saw President McKinley, but could not elicit from him a definite answer to any of his questions. He also wished to see Secretary of State Sherman, but Senor Dupuy de Lome dissuaded him from doing so, saying:

"You will lose your time. You will hear from that hog nothing but absurd things about Spain."

Dupuy de Lome showed Morote a dispatch from Gen. Weyler asking for a quantity of kerosene, and remarked: "This must surely be to aid his torch's work."

Morote is quoted by his Washington friend as having summed up the situation for the Spanish in Cuba in these words: "Nobody is willing to fight, and all steal who have an opportunity to do so."

In the presence of the great orator, Demosthenes, the humble pebble found voice. "I pray you," he murmured, "put me in your mouth and practice your sublime eloquence upon me!"

It was then that the exponent of the impassioned oratory of Greece gave birth to the famous bon mot expressive of the fact that there was not an extreme paucity of round rock fragments upon the sea beach.

ON THE HOUSE BOAT.

Mrs. Skimpley's house-boat was always one of the prettiest at Henley, as the party gathered on it was generally one of the merriest.

As soon as he had received the legacy left him by his uncle, Nugget Skimpley, of the Australian gold-fields, Mr. Skimpley had sent his only son to Oxford to add to the family ton, and through him had picked up a lot of showy and useful acquaintances. Several of these were to be of the Henley party, for Mrs. Skimpley delighted in 'varsity men. They were so "chic," she said.

And it was to Abercrombie—familiarly known as Crumbs—of Magdalen, that the particular adventure befell which it is my present purpose to relate, though, as the sequel will show, Miss Vernon was not wholly uninterested in the pisode.

When young Frederick Skimpley had been written to at college and told that he might bring a couple of friends to the house-boat party, he at once invited Abercrombie and Wedgewood. He wrote and said so, mentioning that Abercrombie was the glorious possessor of three blues, while Wedgewood had won the Newgate.

But Tuesday morning had brought a letter from her son, saying that of his two friends only Crumbs could come, and that he himself could not get away until Thursday.

Mr. Skimpley was decidedly chagrined at the news, for Frederick would have at least been able to talk about his noble friends at the 'varsity, while doubtless the other absentee would have been able to contribute somewhat to the general enjoyment in the same way. Still there was Crumbs—

"And whichever is Crumbs?" ejaculated Mrs. Skimpley to her spouse over the breakfast table. "Is he the blues man or the poet?"

"Look up Fred's letter. That'll explain it," advised her husband, lighting his pipe and going out to look at the weather.

Mrs. Skimpley looked everywhere for her son's letter, but it was not to be found, so she was still in doubt whether Mr. Abercrombie was the poet or the athlete when her guests began to arrive.

None of them need any special mention except Miss Vernon, who was a tall, well-set-up girl, with hair of golden brown, a clear complexion and good teeth. She was Mrs. Skimpley's niece, and could now very properly be regarded as a poor relation.

They were all sitting chatting under the awning over the roof of the house-boat, when a skiff was seen approaching, in the stern of which sat a gentleman in a very immaculate costume Something told them that this was Mr. Abercrombie, and so it proved to be.

As he stepped aboard, Mrs. Skimpley noted particularly that his trousers were baggy; that his shirt was of white silk, and that in the button-hole of his college blazer was a beautiful blush rose.

However, the elegance of Mr. Abercrombie's get-up, coupled with the fact that his face was extremely pale, was quite sufficient to convince her that it was the poet and not the athlete that stood before them.

"I am so delighted you have come, Mr. Abercrombie," she said; "but we are so disappointed that neither Mr. Wedgewood nor Frederick can come with you. Let me introduce you"— And the introductions were made, Mr. Abercrombie bowing with a grace which Mrs. Skimpley afterwards declared was poetry itself.

"Have you ever been to Henley before?" asked the hostess.

"Yes, many times," replied Abercrombie, a slight look of surprise passing over his face.

"I suppose you find the river inspires some of your poems?" continued the lady. "How I envy your power to write lovely verses! You must compose something for my album before you go."

"I'm really afraid," he began, "that you do me too much honor. I couldn't"—

"Now, you mustn't say that," broke in Mrs. Skimpley archly. "A little bird has told me all about your Newgate poem; so, you see, you are found out."

Abercrombie laughed. A light had suddenly burst upon his mind. He was being mistaken for the absent Wedgewood. "Well," he thought, "I'll try to play the part. It will be more amusing than figuring as a mere muscular animal."

And so he forthwith accepted the poetical crown wrongfully placed upon his brow and proceeded to talk sentiment with admirable gravity.

He had quite a discussion with Miss Vernon on the subject of the superiority of mind over muscle and lamented that so many young men should think more of winning a race than composing a sonnet.

And Miss Vernon, who thought that if Mr. Abercrombie were not quite so poetically languorous he would not at all be a bad specimen of young manhood, was moved to open wrath by his lackadaisical sentiments.

The Skimpley party dined and wined and then Abercrombie, weary of poetical imposture, and his hostess' gushing admiration therefor, slipped quietly away for a walk and a pipe along the bank.

His thoughts were not altogether happy, although they were mainly occupied with Miss Vernon. "What a fool I am making of myself!" he reflected. "Here's a delightful girl whom I should like to please, and yet I am deliberately figuring before her in a character she despises, which is exactly the opposite of my own. What perverse devil tempted me into this senseless deception?"

Abercrombie's meditations had just reached this disagreeable point when they were interrupted by a startling incident. He heard a splash, and then a loud scream rang out on the air, followed by agonized cries for help.

In an instant the dreamer became a man of action. He ran forward and found a woman standing on the water's verge, wringing her hands in terrified grief. She incoherently cried out that her child had fallen into the river, and that her husband in trying to rescue it had also sunk.

Abercrombie flung off his jacket and shoes and dived in. He found the pair at the bottom and seized the child to rescue first. But her clothes were tightly gripped in the drowning father's hands.

Abercrombie tried to drag her away, but the grasp would not relax. The desire for breath was upon him. He seized the girl with both hands, put a foot on the father's chest and tore her from his clutch, and the next instant he drew a blessed inspiration on the surface.

A dozen willing hands—for the scream had attracted others to the scene—helped him with the child to the bank. Then he dived again, and easily recovered the body of the father.

He swiftly set to work to restore consciousness to the latter, noting that the child was already in skilled hands. His efforts were presently successful, and the man began to show signs of returning animation.

When he reached the house-boat he found the party still chatting and laughing, amid the soft light of Chinese lanterns.

He hoped that the condition of his clothes would pass unnoticed, and that he would be able to change without attracting attention, but it was not to be. The sharp eyes of Mrs. Skimpley noted his dripping vestments, and her vivacious tongue immediately made the fact public.

"Why, Mr. Abercrombie is soaking wet!" she cried. "Have you been trying to get water lilies for Miss Vernon? I heard her say she wanted some."

"At any rate, my search has been in vain," said Abercrombie coldly, for he was annoyed at being found out and vexed at the allusion to Miss Vernon.

Abercrombie vouchsafed no explanation of the cause of his wetting, and even the lively hostess had sufficient tact not again to refer to the mishap when he returned to the company in dry attire.

It is curious how these things get about, but the next morning nearly all Henley had heard of the gallant rescue of the night before. The local purveyor of eggs told the Skimpleys' man and he told his master, and much speculation was indulged in as to the identity of the heroic unknown, whose modesty seemed on a par with his courage.

After breakfast a stroll along the banks was proposed, and Abercrombie took care to secure Miss Vernon for a companion. They chatted idly about the regatta for a while, and then Miss Vernon referred to the rescue.

"What a noble thing to do!" she said. "How I should like to meet the man that did it!" (Abercrombie felt a thrill at the words.) "It would have been a brave deed in daylight, but at night, when the river looks so terribly dark and deep and mysterious, it was a splendid act, indeed. Don't you think so, Mr. Abercrombie?"

"I think the gentleman probably caught a bad cold," responded Abercrombie, "and, after all, it's only a question of being able to swim, and there's not so much in that."

"Swim, indeed!" retorted Miss Vernon. "And do you suppose that every person that could swim would have done what that man did?"

"Quite a subject for a poem," ejaculated Abercrombie sententiously, but looking with admiration at the flushed cheeks and glistening eyes of his fair companion.

"Well, Mr. Abercrombie," she said, "you may not mean all you say, and I hope you are not so—so puerile as you choose to appear. I don't suppose that my opinion is anything to you, and of course poetry is all very well in its way, but if it were a—a brother of mine I would rather that he did one such deed as that of last night than write fifty prize poems."

The color had faded from her cheeks, and her eyes flashed as she spoke. As Abercrombie looked into their depths his own ordinarily impassive face showed signs of emotion. He uttered a happy little laugh and straightened himself up with an unconscious gesture.

They had walked on and on, while the others had turned back and were now quite near the scene of the previous night's episode. As they approached it they saw a group on the bank eagerly talking.

Among the colloquists were a man and a woman, holding a little girl between them. Abercrombie recognized them in a moment. The child looked pale enough, but the man appeared none the worse for his narrow escape. As Abercrombie and his companion slowly passed, the woman looked earnestly in his face and then ran forward and seized his arm.

"You're the gentleman who saved my man and little girl," she cried. "I know you are, for I saw you plain in the moonlight. Tom, Tom"— And her voice broke hysterically.

The man stepped forward and took off his cap, and the others gathered around.

"Was it you, sir?" he said, seizing Abercrombie's disengaged hand and looking him earnestly in the face. "Yes, I am sure it was. Oh, sir, take a father's blessing—she's our only one, sir, and it'd broke our hearts to lose her."

Abercrombie stood the picture of embarrassment. Had he really been a poet he would doubtless have been charmed with the situation, but being a mere athlete, it was rather too much for him.

"Don't say another word," he managed to remark. "I'm as happy as you are to have been able to help you. After all"—and he smiled at the recollection the words called up—"it's only a matter of being able to swim. And how are you, my dear, after your ducking?" And he bent down to kiss the child's pale forehead.

They reluctanaly let him go, with a fervent "God bless you, sir," and as he and his companion began to retrace their steps an excited member of the family group called for a cheer for him, and its echoes followed the pair as they walked away.

As for Miss Vernon, she was in a pitiable state. She had seen and heard all, and her mind was filled with nothing but the thought of the ghastly, egregious mistake she had made.

"Mr. Abercrombie," she said, in a choking voice, "you have treated me shamefully, and I'll never forgive you."

"Do not say that," he rejoined, with an earnestness that seemed to make it quite right and proper for him to take her hand. "I assure you it's not my fault. It is just an absurd misunderstanding from beginning to end. Mrs. Skimpley mixed up Wedgewood and me, and I was silly enough to humor her mistake."

"But you have deceived me," said Miss Vernon.

"If you will forgive me, I swear to you that I will never do it again," pleaded Abercrombie, still prisoning the hand that sought to be free.

More than a year has flown since this little episode occurred, but if you chanced to be at Henley last July and happened to pass Mrs. Skimpley's house-boat, a tasteful thing in green and gold, with a striped awning and a profusion of flowers, you may have noticed on it a tall and sweet-looking girl with a delicate complexion and golden-brown hair.

If she was ungloved, you will have noticed on the third finger of her left hand a diamond ring, and in all probability you also saw near at hand the donor thereof—a pale fellow in most immaculate flannels.—Temple Bar.

The Cart Before the Horse.

New York Man—I see that Venice is about to celebrate the 900th anniversary of the introduction of the fork for table use.

Chicago Man—That's queer. Why don't they celebrate the date when they went out?

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SCOTCH SNUFFS.
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AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

TERCENTENARY OF THE POTATO.

Ireland Does Homage to Sir Walter Raleigh's Importation.

Even in this prosaic end of the nineteenth century, when it is difficult to arouse much enthusiasm over celebrations and anniversaries, says the London "Sketch," a good deal of attention was attracted to an announcement made some months ago that the tercentenary of the potato was about to be celebrated in Ireland, a country in whose history, particularly during the last century, this well-known esculent has played no inconsiderable part.

The idea, which originated with the Irish Gardeners' Association, was admirably carried out in Dublin last week, when an exhibition of potatoes, with a conference presided over by Viscount Powerscourt, was opened in the Rotunda, and attracted large crowds of visitors, who were not slow to express their amazement at the numerous and magnificent speciments which science and cultivation had developed from the original small, waxy, and, if history speaks truly, somewhat tasteless tuber which Sir Walter Raleigh brought from America and caused to be planted in the gardens of Myrtle Grove pust 300 years ago. Tradition says that his servants gathered the apples off the plants, cooked them and pronounced them a failure, and only discovered the veritable pommes de terre when tilling the ground later on; but apparently Sir Walter was better acquainted with the vegetable as a quaint old etching on the staircase at Myrtle Grove represents him instructing two Irish peasant women how to cook potatoes, which was the Celtic pronunciation of the Spanish term batata, by which the tuber was known in the New World.

California Fruit Pioneer.

Californians are trying to place on record who and what part of the State started the great business of fruit raising. So far the evidence seems to be in favor of a Mr. Wolfskill, who planted eighty acres of apricots and peaches and 6,000 grapes in the town of Winters, in Selena county, in 1851. In 1855 the first apricots from these trees were sold.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, AT RALEIGH, IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 9, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 291,162 10
Overdrafts		1,958 82
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		6,000 00
Other bonds		19,675 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		43,000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		48,083 10
Due from State Banks and bankers		11,054 10
Due from approved reserve agents		92,249 75
Checks and other cash items		14,989 88
Bills of other National Banks		7,735 00
Fractional currency (nickels and cents)		346 16
Specie		21,938 50
Legal-tender notes		10,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,125 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		152 40
Total		$ 644,469 81

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 100,000 00
Surplus Fund		20,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		22,575 09
National Bank Notes outstanding		18,830 00
Due to other National Banks		10,683 04
Due to State Banks and bankers		7,628 32
Individual deposits, subject to check	$ 413,483 66	
Certified checks	200 40	
Cashiers' checks outstanding	1,069 30	
United States deposits	38,081 83	
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	11,918 17	
Total Deposits		$ 464,753 36
Total		$ 644,469 81

State of North Carolina—County of Wake—ss.

I, H. E. Litchford, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. E. LITCHFORD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 13th day of March, 1897.

FRANK P. HAYWOOD, Jr., Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

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R. H. BATTLE,
A. B. HAWKINS,
A. B. ANDREWS,
Directors.

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A MORE ACTIVE MARKET

A Feature of the Trading Was for Outside Account.

BONDS WERE ACTIVE AND STRONG

SPECULATION CLOSED FIRM AND STRONGER IN TONE.

Bank Statement Shows Active Inquiry for Time Money—Surplus Reserve Reduced $2,693,375—Speculation Closed Firm.

New York, March 13.—Speculation at the stock exchange today was more active and the market broader than for a long time past. The sales for the two hours amounted to 110,864 shares and the business was unusually well distributed. A feature of the trading was the increased demand for outside account. The Vanderbilts were again the leaders of speculation and it was stated that a powerful syndicate was at work in these stocks. Omaha common was the most active stock on the list, figuring for 12,400 shares in the total transactions. The price rose to 63¾, the highest point ever attained. Big Four, New York Central, Lake Shore and Canada Southern were in sharp demand at a higher range. The talk about an early retirement of the high interest-bearing bonds of the New York Central strengthened this stock. Among the Grangers, St. Paul was notably firm and rose to 78⅛. Manhattan felt he influence of covering of short contracts and sold as high as 85⅞. In the industrials, Rubber was pressed for sale, the common falling from 18 to 16½ and the preferred from 68¾ to 65. The decline was due to rumors from Boston of troubles in the trade. Chicago Gas, Leather and American Spirits ruled firm. The last named was bought on reports of an early adjustment with the outside distilleries Western Union was less prominent, the demand from the shorts having abated. The weekly bank statement had little influence. The statement reflects the recent heavy withdrawals of goods from bond and the more active inquiry for time money. Surplus reserve was reduced $2,693,375 and the banks now hold $52,790,550. Speculation closed firm in tone. Net changes show gains of ⅛@2 per cent, Nickel Plate second preferred leading.

Bonds were active and strong. The sales footed up $1,273,000.

New York, March 13.—Money on call 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85½@4.85¾ for sixty days and 4.87@4.87¼ for demand. Posted rates, 4.86½@4.88. Commercial bills, 4.84@4.85. Bar silver, 63⅜. Government bonds higher; state bonds dull; railroad bonds strong. Silver at the board was neglected.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	12
Preferred	56
American Sugar Refinery	116⅜
Preferred	105¾
American	78⅜
Preferred	107
Atchison	11⅛
Baltimore and Ohio	15¼
Canadian Pacific	52¼
Chesepeake and Ohio	17⅞
Chicago and Alton	166
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	77¾
Chicago Gas	77¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	155
Erie	14⅝
Preferred	33
General Electric	34⅞
Illinois Central	92¾
Lake Erie and Western	16¼
Preferred	67½
Lake Shore	170
Louisville and Nashville	49⅝
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	85⅜
Memphis and Charleston	15
Michigan Central	96
Missouri Pacific	20½
Mobile and Ohio	20
Nashville and Chattanooga	67½
New Jersey Central	94¼
New York Central	94⅛
New York and New England	37
Norfolk and Western preferred	26¼
Northern Pacific	13¾
Preferred	37¾
Northwestern	108¼
Preferred	154
Pacific Mail	26⅝
Reading	25½
Rock Island	68⅝
St. Paul	77¾
Preferred	137
Silver Certificates	63¼
Tennessee Coal and Iron	28⅜
Preferred	80
Texas Pacific	9¼
Union Pacific	6⅛
Wabash	6½
Preferred	15⅞
Western Union	84¾
W. and L. E.	1⅝
Preferred	5⅛

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	104½
B	104½
C	95
Louisiana B. 4's	97
North Carolina 4's	102½
6's	122½
Tennessee new set. 3's	78
Virginia 6's, def	5
Virginia T. R. S.	5
Virginia F. D.	62½
United States 4's reg	111¼
Coupon	113½
2's	95½
Southern Railway 5's	90
Coupon	9
Preferred	28⅜
South Carolina 4's	105
United States new 4's Dec	123⅝
Coupon	123⅝

New York, March 13.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$2,693,375
Loans, increase	3,850,700
Specie, increase	212,400
Legal tenders, decrea..s.e	2,598,600
Deposits, increase	1,232,700
Circulation, decrease	194,960

The banks now hold $52,790,550 in excess of legal requirements.

New York, March 13.—Treasury balances: Coin, $131,130,941; currency, $64,751,386.

New York, March 13.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,655,363 bales, of which 3,221,063 bales are American, against 3,599,930 bales and 3,107,231, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior tonws, 50,594 bales. Receipts from the plantation, 97,497 bales. Crop is sight, 7,617,718 bales.

New York, March 13.—Cotton—Quiet; middling gulf, 7½; middling uplands, 7¼; sales, 968 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady; sales, 27,000 bales. March, 6.95; April, 6.98; May, 7.02; June, 7.07; July, 7.11; August, 7.12; September, 6.87; October, 6.75; November, 6.77; December, 6.81; January, 6.85.

Liverpool, March 13.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—Demand moderate, prices 1-32d higher. American middling, 3 31-32d; sales, 7,000; American, 6,100; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 8,000; American, 7,500. Futures opened steady, demand moderate. March, 3.58; March-April, April-May, 3.57; May-June, June-July, July-August, 3.57@3.58; September-October, 3.50; October-November, 3.44@3.45. Futures quiet at the advance.

Spot prices—American middling fair, 4 13-32d; good middling, 4 3-32d; low middling, 3 25-32d; good ordinary, 3 21-32d; ordinary, 3 15-32d.

1 p. m.—American middling, 3 31-32d; March, May-June, 3.58@3.59s; June-July, July-August, 3.58@3.59b; August-September, 3.58b; September-October, 3.50@3.51b; October-November, 3.46@3.47s; November-December, December-January, 3.45s. Futures closed firm.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6⅝

Receipts on market yesterday, 11 bales.

New York, March 13.—Business in the dry goods market was quiet today. The general tone has not undergone any material change during the week in either the cotton or woolen goods division.

Chicago, Ill., March 13.—Leading futures today wers as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
March	71½@¾	72⅜
May	72½@¾	73¼@⅜
July	70⅝@71	71¾
September	68⅝	69½
CORN—		
March	23⅜	23⅜
May	24⅜	24⅜
July	25½	25½
September	26¾@⅞	26¾
OATS—		
March	16½	16½
May	17⅛@¼	17⅛@¼
July	18¼	18⅛@¼
PORK—		
May	8 55	8 60
July	8 67½	8 72½
LARD—		
May	4 25	4 25
July	4 35	4 35
RIBS—		
May	4 60	4 62½
July	4 67½	4 65

Flour—Quiet, steady, unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 71½@72½c. No. 2 red, 82½@86½c. No. 2 corn, 24⅜c. No. 2 oats, 16½c. Mess pork, $8.50@8.55. Lard, $4.15. Short rib sides, $4.50@4.70. Shoulders, $4.50@4.75. Short clear sides, $4.62½@4.75. Whisky, $1.17.

Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, March 13.—Stocks—The stock market broadened decidely today and the general tone was distinctly strong. Business was more active than in any corresponding two hours in a long time. Vanderbilt stocks were features of buoyancy. Omaha made further progress towards higher figures. Canada Southern advanced over one per cent., as did C. C. C. & St. L. The Grangers were firm, with St. Paul showing more sympathy with the bullish sentiment than of late. Covering of shorts rallied Manhattan one per cent., but the demand for Western Union seemed to be exhausted. Feature of the Industrials was extreme weakness in Rubber. There were rumors of some disturbance in the trade and the selling was considered to reflect liquidation. Sugar was barely steady, but firmness marked Chicago Gas and United States Leather Preferred; also American Spirits Preferred and the listed stocks, as well as those dealt in outside of the Exchange. The market closed generally strong. A very large business was done in railway bonds at firmer prices.

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU.

New York, March 13.—Cotton—The speculation today was very dull and uninteresting. The tone, however, was firm and on a small demand prices advanced three to six points. The weather report by The Chronicle was a bullish factor and the advance in Liverpool also contributed to strength, while there was no disposition to sell. Sales were only 27,000 bales. Liverpool advanced one-thirty-second on spots, with sales of 7,000 bales; futures there advanced three points. Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 783 bales for export and 185 for spinning. Midland uplands, 7¼ cents against 7 11-16 cents a year ago. Augusta received today 207 bales against 571 last week and 1,136 last year; Memphis, 220 bales against 292 last week and 452 last year; Houston, 1,731 against 3,292 yast week and 1,873 last year. New Orleans advanced five points, but lost part of the advance.

The Chronicle says rain has fallen in most all districts during the week and temperatures have been higher. In some parts, particularly the Gulf States, the fall has been heavy and as a result of the excessive fall, overflows have occurred. In Texas the moisture has been beneficial, but in the Western and Southwestern parts of the State more is needed. Some cotton has been planted in Texas, but generally farm operations have been delayed by the wet weather. The Mississippi river at Memphis is but nine-tenths of a foot below extreme high water mark and is still rising. Total receipts so far ahis esason, 6,115,406; exports, 4,891,524. Total visible supply, 3,655,364, of which 3,221,063 are American. Net overlands 733,587; Southern consumption, 566,000. Total marketed, 7,414,993. Interior stocks in excess, 202,725; came into sight during the week, 84,899; total crop in sight, 7,617,718. Northern spinners have taken so far 1,336,247 bales.

McINTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, Ill., March 13.—Wheat—The closing week has been a very active one in the wheat market. The early part was noted for the war scares, the elimination of the short interest and the anticipation of a bullish government report. The report was more bullish than expected, but the war scare did not materialize. The bulls, who expected large buying by the outside public in general on the government report, were disappointed, and some of the most persistent holders, who have been long wheat since the sixties, were among the sellers Thursday and Friday. This created a local bear sentiment and also quite a short interest. The low price brought out a good cash demand and also large orders from the Northwest and other places where short sales had been made at higher prices as a hedge against cash wheat, causing a sharp reaction the latter half of yesterday's session and catching many of the traders short. The cold wave predicted an advancing from the Northwest and the very curious Illinois State Board of Agriculture report caused a stampede of the shorts to protect their contracts today. The estimate of 1,479,000 bushels sown last fall seems to us incredible, in view of the fact that nearly 2,000,000 bushels wer harvested and the best information goes to show that at least 2,000,000 acres were seeded. The newspaper report is undoubtedly incorrect, as it states in one instanec 15 per cent. damage and in another 59 per cent. There may be some injury to fall-sown wheat by the changeable weather during the winter, but we do not believe the extent can be acstertained yet. However, these reports have caused a firmer feeling for July wheat and narrowed the difference between this month and May. Market for May was not very strong at the close, but it is possible Monday will bring higher cables and more crop damage reports, which would likely cause a higher opening.

Corn—Coarse grains have been steady. There seems a good investment demand for corn, based on the low price and the heavy exports, the latter aggregating 5,300,000 bushels for the week.

Provisions.—Provisions act very strong. Receipts of hogs are light, the cash demand good. Packers have been good buyers, also the speculative element ta the stock-yards. The general speculative trade has been inclined to fight the advance, but the unprecedented Southern demand has caused those best posted to cling tenaaciously to the long side.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

EXPULSIOION OF A QUEEN.

Ranavalona III. of Madagascar Has Been Sent Into Exile.

Port Louis, Mauritius, March 11.—A dispatch from Tamatave says that Ranavalona III., Queen of Madagascar, who has been only the nominal ruler of the island since is was made a French colony in June last, has been exiled to the Island of Reunion, and started for that place on March 7.

It will surprise many to hear that the Queen of Madagascar has been exiled. When a European power conquers a barbarous country the policy usually followed, if the ruler of that country has any considerable influence, is nominally to retain him in power, and secure all his influence for the new regime. Queen Ronavalona III. has been on the throne fourteen years, and she is 36 years old. There is plenty of evidence that she has been regarded by her subjects with more than ordinary loyal love. She has been almost revered as a deity by many of them; and the very fact that a large part of her people have been loyal to her has now led to her downfall; for her hold upon the Hova nation has been used, not to help the masters in Madagascar, but to attempt to rebuild the fortunes of the Queen herself and of her courtiers.

This, at least, is what the French say. They assert that the revolt among the people, in which as many as 20,000 men were engaged, were fomented and encouraged by influential Hovas in the interest of the Queen. The result is that since September last the French have taken pains to make the Queen a mere nonentity in Malagasy affairs. She has lived in the palace, but her Hova flag was taken down and the French flag was run up in its stead. The French have condemned by court-martial and shot for treason the Queen's uncle. When Gen. Gallicul arrived at the capital and entered upon his duties as Resident-General, he informed the Queen that it was not his place to call upon her, but it was her duty to call upon him as the representative of France; and when she came he made her stand throughout the painful interview, while he sat in his chair. Very likely she would prefer, proud woman as she is, to be exiled to Reunion rather than to undergo longer, among her old subjects, the humiliations that have been her lot within the past few months.

Ranavalona III. is a religious and pure-minded woman, but she has never been outside of her island until now; has lived in seclusion, and, though she has always been credited with excellent motives, she was misled, both before and after the war with France, by ignorant and corrupt advisers. She often said, and honestly believed, that her people would fight to the death rather than yield their country. Her husband was the Prime minister, a crafty and eloquent man, more than twice as old as his royal wife. But Ranavalona had a will of her own, and of late years she has been more under the influence of her relatives than of her husband. He was a man of diplomacy and talent, and had he lived and been able to shield the Queen from foolish counsellors after the war it is not likely that she would have been expelled from her country.

In person, Ranavalona is slight and graceful, as nearly all the Malagasy women are, and her features are pleasing and pretty rather than handsome. She is of a by no means robust constitution, but is pale and delicate, and in that respect presents a striking contrast to her nearest female relatives, her eldest sister and an aunt, who are tall and well-formed women, with ruddy cheeks and red lips. In the mission school the budding Queen was known as a wilful pupil, and she was actually expelled from her class for an act of disobedience by the English lady teacher. With good sense, and candor, however, she confessed her fault, asked forgiveness, and, was received back into the school, where she completed her studies, learning, among other things, to read and write the English language fairly well, besides mastering the literature of her own. It would be flattery to say that she was a brilliant scholar, but only the truth to tell that she showed abilities equal to the best average of her class.

After the French captured the capital, Col. Shervinton, an Englishman who had resigned the command of the Hova army because the Queen and her husband would not follow his advice with regard to the conduct of the campaign, predicted that the Queen would make further trouble for the French. "She is a very obstinate woman," he said, "and will always command a large following." The French have apparently decided that the best way to prevent her from causing them embarrassment in the future is to remove her from the country. She will probably never see her native land again. It must at least be said of her that, in her personal character she has always been spoken of with respect, and that, while really Queen, she was just in her dealings with all white persons who showed a friendly spirit toward her people.

A Tombstone Warning.

Kansas City Times.

Out in Oak Hill cemetery, the fashionable burying ground of Atchison, Mo., a marble shaft towers far above its neighbors. It is colossal in size, white as the driven snow, delicate in proportion, exquisite in design, airy and graceful as a spire of the Cathedral of Milan when viewed from far away. It is the observed of all those who visit the beautiful cemetery and who tread its flower-lined and shadowy avenues, and they linger at the granite base to admire the delicate carving and ponder upon the strange and suggestive inscription chiselled upon its polished surface:

"At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—Proverbs, xxiii, 22.

This unusual and unique monument marks the grave of a once prominent citizen. He was prominent in business, prominent in politics, prominent in social affairs. He was the personification of business integrity, a leader in public enterprises, the example of the young men of the community. By and by, even as some insidious disease takes possession of the human body, an appetite for strong drink took possession of this business man, this political leader, this society lion, this model for young men. It came about like this: First the glad New Year's happy greeting; then the convivial cup at the campfire and the club; then the public reception and the cordial entertainment of the city's honored guest. His history is simply the old, old story. He fell from his lofty pedestal, from his high estate, from heaven to——

Prosperity, political standing, social influence, everything was swept into the great vortex wherein sooner or later are engulfed all that has been or is of him who looketh upon the wine when it is red.

The man had lived and was dead and buried, and the great world, forgetting his frailties, remembered only his excellence. But the widow! She remembered—even if she did not remember the virtues of her husband—the cursed cause of ruin. And one day, by her orders, the imposing monument above his grave was erected, and around it, from apex to granite base, the sculptor had chiseled from the inanimate marble a snake of many coils, whose forked tongue, ever protruding, and stony eyes, never closing, are a constant warning to all who look upon it and read the strange device upon the polished surface of the granite base that "at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

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Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

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A. J. JONES, Manager.

YOU MAY BE THANKFUL

That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

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216 Fayetteville St., Ra leigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:56 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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Schedulel n Effect Novemger 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pulman Vestibiue for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points notth. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pulman coaches Atlanta to Washington parlor cars Washington to New York Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:45 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:20 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 a. m. Daily.

For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore; with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Portsmouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton, Grenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest; through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union Depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 p. m. Daily.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines, Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 p. m. Daily.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenville, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 a. m. Daily.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to
H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
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V. E. McBEE, General Superintend,t.

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CAPITAL PRINTING CO.

RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity—Threatening weather, with rain; colder tonight and Sunday.

Forecast for North Carolina—Showers tonight. Sunday, local showers, followed by fair. Colder tonight.

Weather conditions—The storm central Friday over the East Lake region has moved off the North Atlantic coast, and the barometer has risen throughout that section.

The depression in the West Gulf of Mexico continues to produce threatening weather and rain in the South, some very large amounts being reported: namely, 2.96 inches at Montgomery, 1.80 at Augusta, 1.18 at Charleston, 2.12 at Atlanta.

In the Northwest the cold wave continues with considerable severity. It is snowing over Nebraska, South Dakota and Northern Illinois.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Station irector.

Personals.

Mr. James Scott is in the city.

Mr. B. W. Baker has returned to the city.

Mr. A. W. Haywood has returned to the city.

Mr. Robert Strong went to Oxford yesterday.

Mr. T. D. Turner of Hillsboro is at the Yarboro.

Mr. J. S. Manning returned to Durham yesterday.

Mr. Harry C. Martin of Greensboro is stopping at the Yarboro.

Mr. Oscar Spears and Mr. H. E. King have gone to Washington.

Mr. W. F. Smith, of Norfolk, Va., is registered at the Yarboro.

Mr. Josephus Daniels went to Wilson yesterday to visit his mother.

Dr. E. F. Early, of Louisburg, is in the city to consult Dr. Matthez.

State Printer M. I. Stewart is spending Sunday with his family in Winston.

Misses Annie and Pauline Ramsay, of Durham, spent Saturday in the city.

Col. A. H. Harris, of New Orleans, the distinguished underwriter, is enville.

Dr. Gherkin, one of the most prominent physicians of Martin county, is in the city.

Miss Birdie Person, who has been visiting Miss Annie Jones has returned to Louisburg.

Mr. William Woolcott and his milliner, Miss Lala Denton, have gone North to get spring goods.

Mr. Edwin Nichols is visiting his parents in this city. His wife is not accompanying him.

Mr. John Y. MacRae has returned to the city after a few days' business trip to Norfolk and Baltimore.

Mr. J. Van Lindley left the city for Southern Pines yesterday. He will return to Greensboro Monday.

Mr. George G. Martin, son of Col. W. H. Martin, is spending today in the city. He is located at Salisbury.

Miss Annie Harward, who has been visiting her married sister at Schenectady, N. Y., has returned to the city.

Mr. V. L. Cherry of Portsmouth, Va., arrived yesterday and has accepted a position in Capt. J. M. Turner's office.

Miss Sallie Wilkinson, of Lynchburg, Va., is the guest of her brother, Mr. H. A. Wilkinson, at No. 401 Polk street.

Mr. Goodwin Lee, a popular traveling man from Atlanta, Ga., is in Raleigh today. He is stopping at the Yarbora House.

Mrs. Coite K. Woodruff has returned from a visit of several weeks to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carter, at Winston.

Mr. T. H. Briggs was prevented by sickness from attending his usual duties yesterday at the hardware house of Briggs & Sons.

Mr. Marcus Crocker, one of the popular clerks in the drug store of Messrs. B. C. Rogers & Co., is confined to his home by sickness.

Governor Russell was unwell yesterday and did not visit the executive office. He expected to go to Wilmington, but his indisposition prevented this trip also.

Mr. A. L. Byrd, the celebrated songster in the House, went to Wasington yesterday. He intends to visit New York and other points while he is on this trip.

Mr. William Holding, of Wake Forest, was in the city Saturday. He has been teaching for the past session at Greenlevel Academy, near Morrisvillle. The school closed the most prosperous session in its history Friday.

Mr. W. H. Odom, the able Senator from Anson, was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington. He was accompanied by his son, Master W. H. Odom, Jr., and Miss Lilly Belle Odom and Mr. Eauman, a friend of the Senator.

Thos. S. Bowles, Richmond; Jas. H. Cutler, Boston; T. P. Bayes, Philadelphia; W. B. Sayer, Warwick, N. J.; H. A. Page, Aberdeen; D. L. Iretan, New Orleans; F. D. Patrick, Baltimore, and L. Puryear, Richmond, were at the Park yesterday.

Mr. O. H. Dockery, Jr., is in the city. He came in response to a telegram stating that his brother, Mr. Claud Dockery, was quite sick. Mr. Dockery has la grippe, but he was much im proved last night, and if the weather is good he intends to go home today.

Miss Eva A. Lehman left yesterday for Winston, where she will spend a week the guest of relatives. She was accompanied by her father, Mr. A. C. Lehman, who will continue his journey to Washington where he will spend the coming week. On his return he will stop at Winston.

Among the arrivals at the Yarboro yesterday were Messrs. H. D. Erchelberger, Richmond; John B. Culpeper, Richmond; W. F. Smith, Norfolk; Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Campbell, Richmond; R. H. Harris, New Orleans; Goodwin Lee, Atlanta, and W. S. Micks, North Carolina.

The Southern Pants Company of Charlotte, N. C., is represented by Maj. L. B. Rogers. Mr. Jno. W. Miller, who is well known in the cotton trade of the State, is now connected with the Southern Pants Company. Maj. Rogers will go from here to Baltimore, representing a North Carolina industry.

A New Saw-Mill.

A splendid new saw-mill is being erected on the banks of the Neuse River, near Selma, at the point of intersection of the river and the Southern Railroad. The reporter who was passing on the train was unable to learn the name of the promoter of the new enterprise.

Local News.

The bond of the Raleigh Street Railway Company has been reduced from three to one thousand dollars.

According to a new city ordinance, the railroads must put wooden crossings where streets intersect their roads.

Col. W. H. Martin of this city is a candidate for collector of internal revenue for this, the Fourth, district of North Carolina.

Secretary Alexander was busy yesterday issuing commissions to the newly appointed directors of the various state institutions.

Mr. George E. Hood of Goldsboro will speak to men at the Y. M. C. A. rooms this afternoon at 4 o'clock. All men are invited to hear him.

Mr. Henry T. Hicks is now successor to Hicks & Rogers. He has acquired the entire interest in the business. It is now Henry T. Hicks, instead of Hicks & Rogers.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. S. C. Pool's shoe store. He has just opened an elegant line of spring goods. Don't fail to examine his stock.

Mr. W. S. Micks, who was the first representative of Royall & Borden in this city, is at the Yarboro. Mr. Micks has accepted the position of chief clerk at the Yarboro House.

The city ordinances which have been codified by City Attorney Holding and adopted by the aldermen, will soon be printed. Mayor Russ says the contract will be let to the lowest bidder.

Rev. Dr. Pittenger requests that all the members of the Church of the Good Shepherd attend the services at 11 o'clock this morning. This request is earnestly made by the popular pastor.

Within a few days the northern part of Wilmington street will present an entirely different appearance. The widening o fthe street between North and Jackson is about completed. Several handsome trees have been transplanted, including a magnificent magnolia.

An effort will be made to get the next Legislature to prohibit Government stills from selling less than three gallons. As the law now stands these distilleries are simply bar-rooms without a liquor license. They have supplanted the bars throughout the rural districts.

A gentleman stated yesterday that Speaker Hileman told him that he prepared his resignation as Speaker on the Saturday when the House was in such a wrangle over the lease question and he would have presented it before he would have taken the chair during that hot contest.

William E. Ashley of the state committee announces that arrangements are being made for Hon. W. D. Bynum, chairman of the National Democratic party, to make a speech in Charlotte on the night of April 8, on his way to Atlanta, Ga. It is hoped to have him speak in other places in this state in the near future.

Three illicit distilleries were captured in Granville county the other day. They were about ten miles from Franklinton and were all situated within a radius of five miles. The revenue department destroyed about five hundred stills during the past year and, yet one of the revenue officers remarked yesterday, that they seemed to be as thick now as ever.

The men O'Neal and Lease arrested yesterday for stealing a pair of shoes and claiming to be printers, are in no way connected with the printers of Raleigh, not even being known by any member of the fraternity. If they are printers—which is doubted— they are of that class known as "hoboes," a class not recognized by members of the craft in Raleigh. So says a prominent member of the craft.

The sheriffs of four counties settled with the State yesterday. Wilson county paid the State $10,258.62; Lenoir, $5,860.61; Tyrrell, $1,557.59, and Graham, $1,458.23. By the census of 1890 Graham has the smallest colored population of any county in the State, and Tyrrell has the smallest white population. In Graham there are only three colored poll taxes. Some of these little counties manage to pay the expenses of their representatives and that is about all.

The March meeting of the Monday Evening club will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Holleman on Hillsboro street Monday evening next at 8 oclock. The subject for the meeting is Bret Harte and the following papers will be read: I. Bret Harte as an innovator. II. Harte's character drawing. III. The new school of novelists. IV. Poetry of Harte. There will be reading and quotations from the author's work and vocal and instrumental music.

After tomorrow night all the saloons in the city must close at 11 o'clock and cannot open before 5 o'clock in the morning. There are only two saloons in the city which keep regularly open all night, although several of them remain open until after midnight. Most of the saloon men favored this law, as it affected principally only two of their number. This ordinance was passed by the aldermen last fall and was intended to go into effect January 1st, but the time was extended until March 15th.

THE T. P. A. CONVENTION.

To Occur in June at Nashville—Mr. Culpeper Here.

Mr. John B. Culpeper, of Richmond, Va., National Press committeemen of the Travelers' Protective Association, of America, arrived in the city this morning from Norfolk, and is registered at the Yarboro.

Mr. Culpeper has charge of all press matters of the T. P. A. in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and was placed on the National committee at the annual convention in Terre Haute, Ind., last June in recognition of his ability.

The annual convention this year will be held in Nashville, Tenn., in June, and it is supposed that there will be five or six thousand commercial travelers in that city during convention week. The Tennessee Centennial will also be in full blast at that time, and the committees have arranged a number of amusements, balls, etc., to take place. There are nearly fifteen thousand T. P. A.'s in the United States, and the order is fact growing. The National President is Jno. A. Lee, of St. Louis, Mo.

The North Carolina division has its headquarters at Winston, N. C., and Mr. F. A. Rollin is its president. Mr. W. P. Redd, of Danville, is the State president of the Virginia division. There are between five and six hundred T. P. A.'s in Virginia and about two hundred in North Carolina.

Mr. Culpeper is general sales agent for the Remington typewriter for Virginia and this State and a more clever and aggressive knight of the grip is nowhere to be found.

A VERY SUPERIOR WORKMAN.

Valued Testimony of One Who Speaks From Experience.

Winston Sentinel.

Naturally, when persons seek for information in reference to the skill and success of any one who professes to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity, the testimony which counts for the most is that which comes from intelligent and thoroughly reliable patients, who base their convictions upon a satisfactory experience. Such testimony is this which Rev. Dr. W. S. Creasy, the popular pastor of Centenary M. E. church, pays to the proficiency of Dr. Louis H. Matthez, the distinguished oculo-optician in the following valued letter:

Winston, N. C., Dec. 5, 1896.

It gives me very great pleasure to add to the many very valuable and highly commendatory endorsements from many distinguished clergymen in our own and other churches, and leading physicians, many of them known to myself as gentlemen who mean what they say, when their names are used to endorse what is written by them, my testimony as to the skill, efficiency and satisfaction given by Dr. Louis H. Matthez as an optician. I regard him, after having my eyes examined and glasses fitted, as a very superior workman in his line, and heartily commend him to any and all who need any artificial help for that greatest and richest temporal blessing, good eyesight.

Faithfully yours,
W. S. CREASY,
Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, South, Winston, N. C.

Dr. Matthez's presence in Raleigh at the Yarboro offers those of defective vision a most valuable opportunity in consulting him about eyes and glasses. The expressions of Rev. Dr. Creasy, who was formerly pastor of Tryon Street Methodist church, Charlotte, but now located at Winston, must needs cerry great weight in favor of Dr. Matthez.

PASSING STRANGE AFFLICTION.

A "Spotted Boy" to be Examined by the Academy of Medicine.

The Raleigh Academy of Medicine, composed of the practicing physicians of the city, will have quite an interesting subject for examination and diagnosing purposes at their semi-monthly meeting on next Wednesday night.

Master Floyd Moser, the 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Moser, will be the patient, and quite an interesting one he promises to be. He is 4 years of age, and so far as feelings are concerned apparently enjoys excellent health. The little fellow's entire body, however, is covered with oval-shaped scarlet blotches which are as regularly distributed as though they had been tattooed. The skin intervening is of a pearly whiteness. The blotches extend from head to foot and give the little fellow quite a remarkable appearance.

Master Floyd has been carried to the leading hospitals in both Baltimore and New York, but none of the physicians have been able to decide with what malady the little fellow is afflicted. In the New York hospitals he was known as the "funny boy" and as the "spotted boy" in Baltimore.

The parents of the boy have only resided in Raleigh for a very short time, having moved here from Alamance county during the last few weeks. Mr. Moser is head weaver in the Pilot Cotton mills. He says that the only inconvenience which his son has ever seemed to suffer has been in very warm weather, when the blotches seem to have a slight smarting sensation.

The Raleigh Academy of Medicine anticipates quite an interesting study for Wednesday night and they are not entirely hopeless of fathoming the boy's affliction.

MR. LACY RETIRES.

Wr. Hamrick Takes Charge Tomorrow as Labor Commissioner.

Yesterday was Mr. B. R. Lacy's last day as commissioner of labor statistics. His successor, Mr. J. Y. Hamrick, of Cleveland county, will assume charge of the office tomorrow.

Mr. Lacy's clerks were busy yesterday mailing the tenth annual report of the bureau of labor statistics for 1896, which has been recently printed.

Mr. Lacy says the work of the office is well up, and his successor will find everything in apple pie order.

In discussing his future course, Mr. Lacy said that in addition to his work as cashier of the Dime Savings bank, he will conduct an insurance business. He has secured the agency for several standard fire insurance companies.

Prior to acccepting the position of labor commissioner, Mr. Lacy was a locomotive engineer. He is a resident of Raleigh and is a man of ability and a friend of labor.

Mr. Hamrick is expected to arrive here Monday morning. As yet he has not announced his clerical force. Mr. W. V. Hall, of Statesville, is most prominently spoken of as chief clerk.

A SAVING TO THE STATE.

Clerk King's Statement of Costs in His Department.

Principal Clerk H. E. King, of the Senate, completed the work in his office yesterday. The last journal was completed about 11 o'clock and all the bills, documents and other papers were duly filed with the Secretary of State and the State Librarian.

A comparative statement of the cost to the State of the principal clerk's office for 1895 and 1897 shows that under Mr. King's direction there was a saving of $624.60. In 1895 the office cost $5,111.17, while in 1897 the cost was only $4,426.57.

The great bulk of the saving was in the item of laborers and clerical force. There was also a small saving in the cost of Senate pages.

Mr. King left this morning for Washington, where he will spend some time before returning to his home in Onslow county.

I. O. O. F. Reception.

On next Tuesday night the several Odd Fellows' lodges of this city will hold a joint meeting. Every member of an I. O. O. F. lodge in Raleigh is invited. The meeting will be called to order at 7:30 in the Odd Fellows' hall. Mr. C. M. Busbee, for Manteo Lodge No. 8, will be the first speaker. Mr. C. F. Lumsden, of Capital Lodge No. 147, will speak on the importance of attending the meetings.

Prof. James Dinwiddie, from Seaton Gales Lodge No. 64, will make a talk on "Fraternity." After the speechmaking is over the company will repair to the Central Hotel where an elegant banquet will be served.

Pinehurst.

A party of ladies and gentlemen went down to Southern Pines yesterday to return Monday morning. These little excursions of Raleigh people are quite usual. Improvements in that section of our State, brought about by introduction of Northern capital, is marked. Pinehurst is said to be owned by one man. It is a village of about 50 houses and a beautiful little hotel, five miles from Southern Pines, connected by trolly cars. The business manner in which this town is conducted by Mr. Tufts has attracted attention over the entire State. During the fruit season it will be a treat for Raleigh people to spend Sunday in this attractive little village. The party which left the city for Pinehurst yesterday was composed of Col. and Mrs. T. S. Kenan, Miss Mary Lily Kenan, Miss Hilliard, of Norfolk; Miss Sadie Tucker, Mrs. O. H. Foster, Mr. F. P. Haywood, Jr., Mr. W. H. Williamson, Mr. H. W. Miller and Mr. H. C. Thomas.

The New Cigarettes.

Special attention is callled to the ad. of the EE. M. smoking tobacco and cigarettes in today's issue. As about 70 per cent. of the people of the United States are afflicted with the ills it affects to cure, it would be well to test the merit of the goods. It comes here with testimonials of the highest kind from sources of unquestioned value.

WANTED—A two-thirder. Apply to Tribune Office.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save $10 to $15.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

Notice!

NORTH CAROLINA, Randolph County. } In Superior Court, March Term, 1897.

JAMES SHEARS
v.
MARY SHEARS.

The defendant Mary Shears will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Randolph county, for the purpose of dissolving the bonds of matrimony absolutely; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the second Monday in July, 1897, at the Court House of said county in the town of Asheboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint, now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, or the plaintiff will proceed to prove his cause as therein alleged to the end that judgment may be given accordingly.

This March 8, 1897.

J. M. MILLIKAN,
Clerk Superior Court, Randolph Co.
WILEY RUSH
WM. C. HAMMER,
Attorneys.

EE. M.

CIGARETTES AND SMOKING TOBACCO

Not only a very high-grade smoke, made of finest fancy North Carolina leaf, but will positively cure

CATARRH, HAY FEVER, ASTHMA, COLDS, &c.

Try them. Ask your dealer for them.

POOLE & MORING,
Wholesale Agents.

FRANK HERMANN,
ARTISTIC TAILOR,
No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.
Cutting. Making Suits to Order. Suits from $20 to $40.

W. T. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.
Suits from $18 to $60.
Pants from $4 to $12.
All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
121 Fayetteville St., above Williams' Book Store,
RALEIGH, N. C.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from $20 to $40, Pants from $4 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,
(Not Von Herrmann's Weathers)
But the Weathers that
KEEPS STALL 5
In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.
Yes, Look out for Weathers
When you want meat.

SPRING MILLINERY!

We are ready for you Monday. Our Trimmings will be here. Our regular opening will be on the

24th and 25th.

We have never had as good or larger stock as we have now. We have the largest, roomiest Millinery Department you know of. We are leaders of styles and prices in

MILLINERY GOODS.

You want a hat like you do want—you want it becoming. You save a third on the price of ours.

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL,
Raleigh, N. C.
Admirably Located.
Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.
Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.
Particular Attention is Given the Fare.
Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.
Special Terms by Week or Month.
Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.
Free Omnibus to All Trains.
Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

...AT THE...
Raleigh Stationery Company
131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as
NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, All qualities, both Folded or in Box.
WRITING PADS, ALL GRADES.
PENS, From the finest point to broadest stub.
PENCILS, All Grades and prices.
INK, NUMEROUS BRANDS.
STATIONERY SUPPLIES, In Endless Variety.
Anything in our line to fit out the best appointed office or library. A call solicited.
RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,
W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

HENRY T. HICKS,
SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS,
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Garden and Flower Seeds, and Other Seasonable Goods.

$35 Will buy the Cheapest and best . . . . TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!

For sale by
JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,
129 Fayetteville Street.
Call and see it.

The Yarboro House,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Under New Management.
Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.
A. J. COOKE, Manager.
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.